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IN PAKISTAN
5 ANNAS

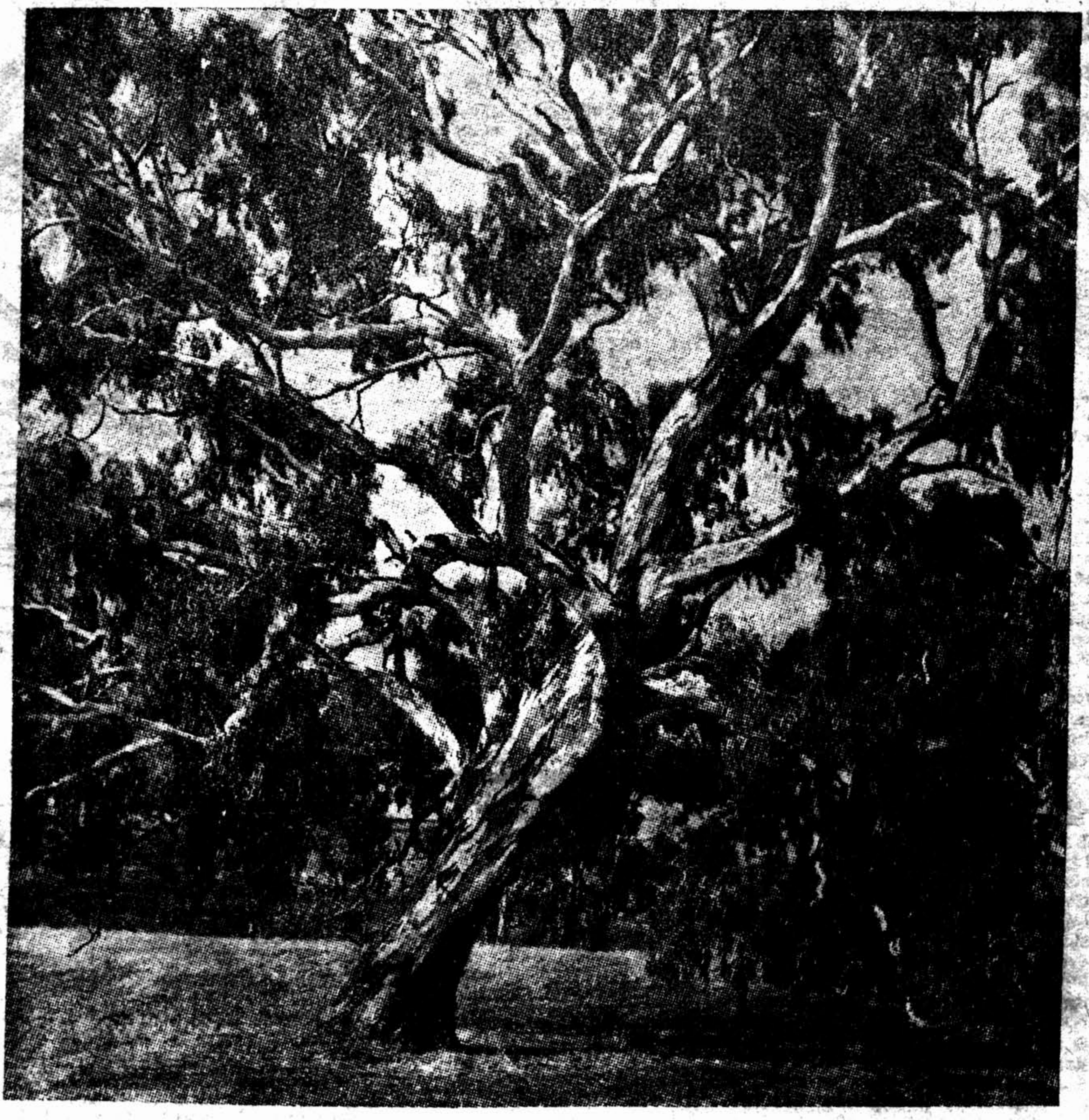
IN LAND OF NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES

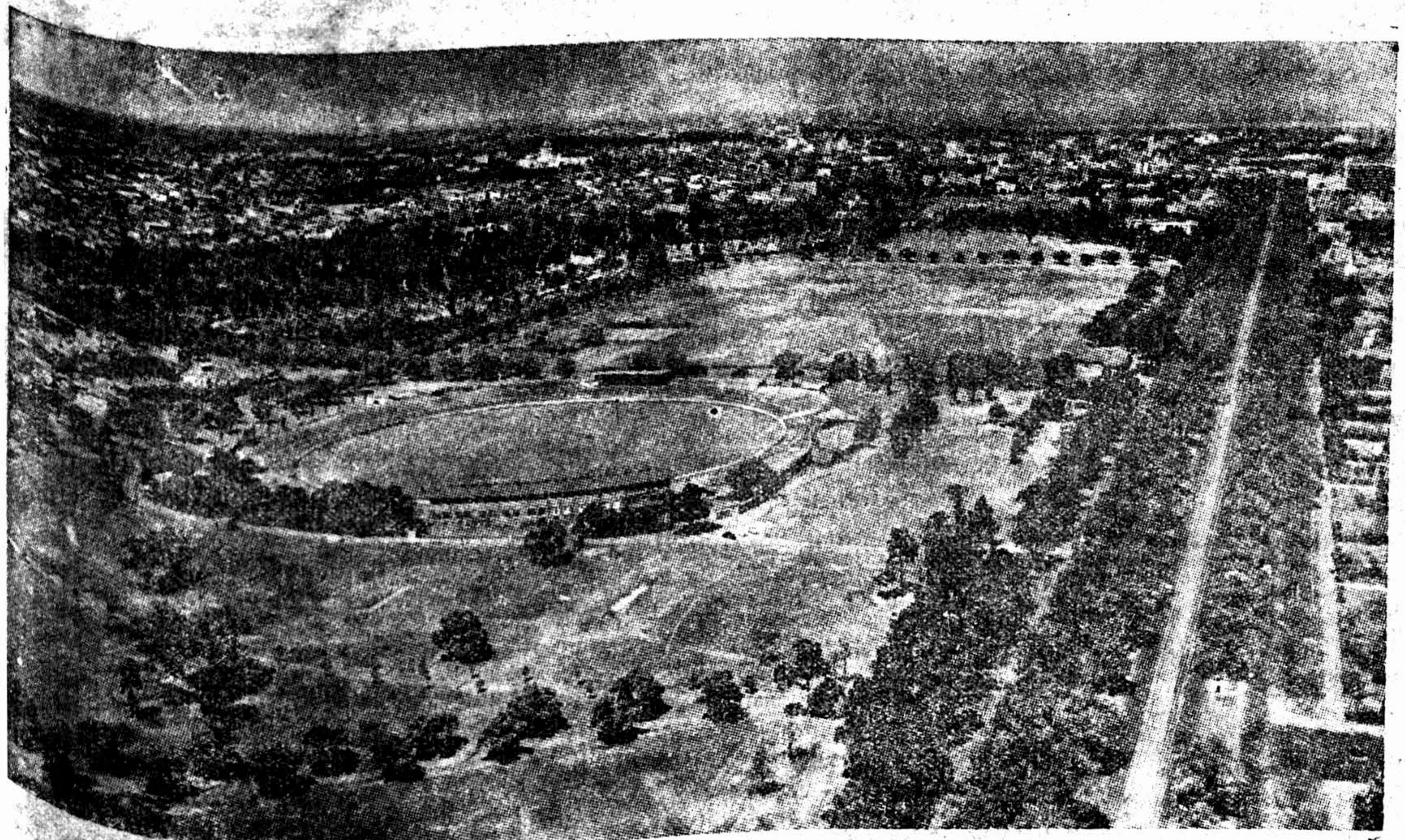
★

Right is a huge eucalyptus tree in all its majesty.

This is a denizen of Australia and as in this instance it reaches magnificent proportions attaining a height of about 150 feet, while its counterpart on the Nilgiris can never aspire to come near it.

★





THIS is where Melbourne, Australia, will stage the 1956 Olympic Games. The site of the £A 1,100,000 stadium is the Carlton football oval, in the 100-acre Princess Park at the northern approach to the city of Melbourne.

Recently it was learnt that the state of Victoria might not be able to meet the financial obligations of constructing the Olympic stadium, in which case, the Australian Federal Government would have to come to its aid.

HEROES OF FASTING MARATHONS

(SEE PAGE 4)

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In Memory Of Syud Hossain

BY "P"

WHEN Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit was, the other day, reaffirming with Gen. Naguib India's friendship with Egypt, my thoughts went back to the pioneer who did a good deal to bring about an understanding between the two countries thirty years ago. He was Dr. Syud Hossain, who we sent to Cairo as Free India's First Ambassador early in 1948. He was hardly a year in office when the cruel hand of death carried him away! This February, it would be four years he is dead! He died in his sixty-third year.

Syud had a colourful career as a journalist, lecturer, university professor, cultural emissary to foreign countries and lastly as a diplomat. In fact, he was one of the ablest among the first batch of envoys we sent abroad. Since a diplomat's work in office does not receive any recognition or publicity while he worked, we might not be knowing today what all Syud actually did in Cairo. Pt. Nehru chose the right man for the right place. Pakistan was then busy trying to sway Muslim opinion in the Middle East against India, but the personality of Syud made such schemes unworkable. He knew all the intricate problems of the Middle East and was writing on them for years, during his sojourn in the United States. Furthermore, he had intimate association with several Arab statesmen and potentates. All that was helpful to him on his becoming our Ambassador in Cairo in 1948. He was not only our Ambassador in Egypt, but was also accredited to such states as Lebanon and Trans-Jordan. It was a stirring time when he went, because the Jewish-Arab trouble in Palestine was then there, and Syud must have had an anxious time working at his desk. He died in the service of India and his loss to our diplomatic personnel could never be fully made up.

●

What makes a successful diplomat? Versatility of interests? Yes. What else? The taste to dress himself meticulously and impressively? Of course! Shrewdness? Certainly. The ability to grasp quickly what the other says, but slow to part his own lips? Yes, even that! Exemplary manners and winsome behaviour? Most indispensable. Cool judgment? Of course, a prime requisite. Well, Syud had all these in abundance in him. Indeed, very few amongst those we sent abroad on diplomatic missions possessed so many virtues as Syud.

Once India turned a self-governing nation, Syud came to the land of his birth from the United States where he was long resident, with the only passion of serving the country. He was in affluent circumstances in the States. Still, his heart was always in India. If he lived abroad for a quarter of a century, that is from 1920 to 1945, it was because India under foreign rule offered no scope for him to use his talents. Such was the impression I gained, while talking to him on various occasions in New York twenty-two years ago, and later on in India.

●

In 1938 when Congress Ministries came to power, Syud came to India for the first time after eighteen years in the States. He came again in 1946. The moment he came, he was wanted everywhere for lectures and discussions. When I wrote to him, two or three of my letters had no response. Knowing him as I did, I continued to write. Then he told me by letter how busy he was, and for that reason, regretted his inability to be a prompt correspondent, even with personal friends like myself!

Like the late Dinshaw Wacha or the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Syud always chose to write to his personal friends, with his own hand. His hand-writing itself bore a charm all its own, even as the man had a graceful form and an air about him intent on charming others.

Syud was a son of Bengal. He hailed from an ancient family of Dacca Nawabs. He was educated in England. With him were such men [illegible] the Suhrawardys, Bajpais and a host of other well-known Indians as his contemporary scholars at Oxford. Then, attracted by the muse of journalism, he threw

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

An ex-serviceman, carrying a chair, approached the proprietor of a secondhand store and asked how much it was worth.

"Three dollars," answered the storekeeper.

The young man looked surprised. "Isn't it worth more than that?"

"Three dollars is the limit, son," the older man repeated shaking his head. "See that?" he pointed to a crack in the chair leg. "And look here where the paint is peeling."

"All right then," said the veteran, tugging at his wallet. "I saw this chair in front of your store marked dol. 10 but I thought there was some mistake. For dol. 3 I'll take it."

* * *

The elevator girl always had a question or two for everybody.

"Do you ever see strange sights?" she asked the window cleaner.

"Yes," replied the man with the buckets, belts, and sponges, "there's an office on the fourth floor where everyone's always working."

* * *

The young sport was driving his new convertible with unconcealed pride, paying more attention to the effect he was creating than to traffic. So he didn't see the truck stopped for a red light just ahead, and bumped into it. The truck driver jumped out, shouting, "What's the matter with you? You blind?"

"What do you mean blind?" retorted the nonchalant young man, "I hit you, didn't I?"

* * *

One of Walter O'Keefe's favourite contestants on "Double or Nothing" was a young lady who said practically nothing during the air interview. O'Keefe decided to get rid of her by asking the grandslam question: "How many gold bricks does the government have on deposit at Fort Knox?"

"Does that include the officers?" deadpanned the girl.

* * *

The teacher in a Hollywood Sunday School, wishing to arouse the interest of her class, asked them to name their favourite hymns.

All wrote busily for a few minutes and handed in the slips of paper. All except Jane.

"Come, Jane," said the teacher "write the name of your favourite hymn and bring me the paper."

Jane wrote and, with downcast eyes and flaming cheeks, handed the teacher her paper. It read: "Willie Smith."

* *

A young man swung off the train at his home-town station and looked about eagerly, for he had been away ten years. But there were no familiar faces to greet him with a smile of welcome, and he was bitterly disappointed.

Then he caught sight of the baggageman whom he had known since boyhood. His face brightened and he hurried over to him.

"Why hello, Fred," said the baggageman casually. "Going away for a spell?"

* * *

"I know the kind of man you're looking for," George complained to his dream boat, Millie. "If I were only rich you'd accept me fast enough."

Millie smiled slyly. "You know, George," she remarked, "that's the nicest compliment I have ever received. It's most flattering."

"You think it's flattering to be called a gold-digger?"

"Exactly," the girl replied. "All the other fellows tell me how beautiful, how graceful, how charming I am. But you're the first one to give me credit for having a little common sense."

* * *

Two gentlemen, driving home after a convivial evening, came to a railroad crossing. The gate was down, and while they waited for it to rise they fell asleep. They were rudely awakened by the thunder of a passing express.

Rubbing his eyes, one man exclaimed, "Gosh! Wasn't that a well-lighted village we just passed through?"

"Sure was," replied the other, "and did you notice—the first house was on fire?"

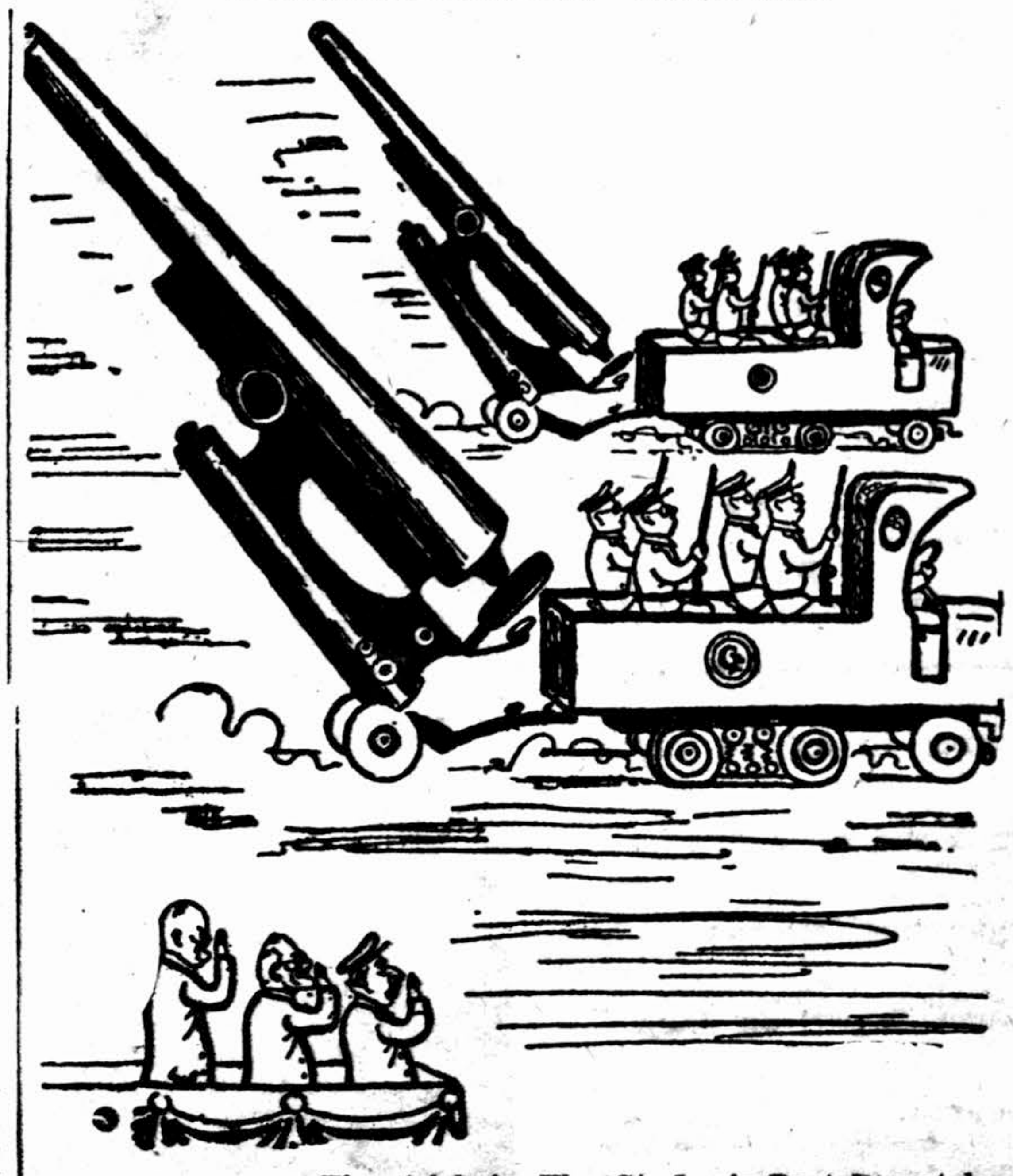
"What about the thirty shillings you owe me?"

"Quite all right — it's your birthday next Sunday and I'm going to bring it to you with my congratulations."

"You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself."

Every chair in the doctor's waiting room was taken. Some of the patients talked for a while and then silence fell. Finally one old man stood up wearily and remarked: "Well, I guess I'll just go home and die a natural death."

'BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE'



Fizpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Austerity In Speech

BY MANUBHAI LALBHAI SETH

NATURE has endowed men with the faculty of speech. Even birds like the thrush, cuckoo and parrot endear themselves to every one by their sweet melodies. Why then should not man endear himself to every one by means of sweet and pleasing speech? But this he can do, only if he exercises restraint over speech.

In scriptures restraint on speech is considered a sort of penance. We are habituated to talk glibly without understanding the value of words or the importance of speech. "An oft-speaking person is no well-tuned cymbal".

Once Indra, the Lord of the angels, requested his revered preceptor Brihaspati to teach him something by which he could command respect everywhere. Brihaspati replied. "One who speaks sweetly, gets respect everywhere". To every one therefore, this advice of Brihaspati will be worthy of emulation.

To observe restraint in speech is more advisable than practising penance by way of a fast. In fact, restraint in speech is a higher sort of penance which is not an easy thing to observe. But we should not forget that the more difficult a thing, the more beneficial it proves to be. Penance in speech consists in (1) speaking less, (2) speaking sweet and (3) speaking the truth. These three qualities are the basic requirements for improving one's character. One should try to purify one's mind for which a discriminating use of the tongue is necessary.

Sweet Tongue

Of what value will the beauty and smartness in the ladies be, if these qualities are not accompanied by the sweetness of speech? The speech of a child is endearing, because it is sweet. Respect is commanded by persons, because of their sweet tongue. Nature has therefore endowed man with a tongue to speak sweet and not to use abusive or filthy language as some people unfortunately do.

Those who pray loudly in the temples disturb others. They should know that Nature has endowed them with a tongue only to speak in a soft and sweet voice and in a way which will not disturb others, but draw their praise. Those who go on speaking without a stop and without giving others an opportunity to utter even one word do not achieve their object but spoil their own case. To waste words is a folly.

Mental bitterness bursts out in the form of anger through the tongue. "An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes". This is a state which is dramatically opposite to the state of a man in his senses and is just what a man should refrain from.

An angry man is never at peace. Peace of mind coupled with a spirit of forgiveness brings victory over anger. That is why the scriptures have treated the virtue of "forgiveness as an insignia of the brave" and not of the coward.

In the oriental scriptures restraint in speech, is described as a kind of penance. Like fast and other kinds of penance, one should also observe a penance in speech by observing perfect silence occasionally for some time. Silence purifies the mind and diminishes evil acts. It is well known that Lord Mahavir, the last Tirthankara of the Jains, observed perfect silence for twelve years and a half, before he commenced his preachings. It is also known that Shri Raman Maharshi observed silence for ten or twelve years. Mahatma Gandhi also observed silence for one day in a week. Silence strengthens the nerves and improves the memory. It also lengthens life and preserves energy.

Iron Duke's Big Family

BY PETER J. HENNIKER-HEATON

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

MORE than fifteen hundred orphans, educated and launched on their careers practicallly free, is a big family for one man. The first Duke of Wellington is known for his great victory at Waterloo; he is less widely known for the work of mercy, which his memory has effected in the century since his passing. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," said Milton, and he was right. But unless we look out for it, they sometimes miss their full share of renown.

Although not an orphan, I had the good fortune to have my main schooling at Wellington College in Berkshire, England. One Speech Day my father brought down to the school Count Lothair Blucher, great-grandson of Wellington's co-victor over Napoleon. The Count had been born and bred on British soil and had served with the British Army during World War I. Over refreshments at the Master's Lodge Count Blucher and the Duke of Wellington of the day got into casual conversation.

The Earl of Derby, Vice-President of the College, was standing near, chatting with the Duke of Connaught, its President. With his ready wit Lord Derby saw the possibilities of the situation. He turned to his neighbours. "Can it be that you two gentlemen don't know one another?" he asked and introduced them. As on a famous occasion long before, Wellington reached out to shake hands with Blucher. "I think," he said with understatement worthy of his great Forebear, "that our ancestors once met somewhere."

●

The six years I spent at Wellington College were very happy years indeed. Not because on this Speech Day I shook hands five times in ten minutes with the Duke of Connaught, who was presenting the prizes. That was easy enough; any reasonably intelligent boy, by choosing the less popular subjects, had a clear run through for the prizes in those subjects, and with each prize went a handshake and a few kind words from His Royal Highness, followed by a perilous journey backwards down the stairs off the dais with a toppling pile of books.

I was happy at Wellington because, like so many others, I had countless good friends there, but also—though few of us may have fully realized this at the time—because Wellington was from the foundation up built on the right kind of values. And those values came to it straight from the first Duke of Wellington, a great soldier, but an even greater man.

When the Duke passed away in 1852, a huge sum was subscribed as a national memorial to him, and it was decided to devote this sum to providing a gratuitous or almost gratuitous education for the orphan sons of poor but meritorious Army officers.

As it was desired to give the school a broader basis and prevent it from becoming a mere institutional orphanage, other boys, such as myself, who did not fulfil the conditions of the Foundation, were admitted on payment of full fees. In all details of founding and launching the College the Prince Consort, with the encouragement of Queen Victoria, took the keenest personal interest. As a small boy the Queen's third son, Prince Arthur, attended the laying of the foundation-stone; thereafter he actively occupied himself with the school's prosperity and, as Duke of Connaught, was for forty years its President, rarely missing a prize-giving, except when on

(Continued On Page 23 Col 5)

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on 21 April, 2017

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Another Drain Inspectress

LOREDAY PRIOR'S 'PUNJAB PRELUDE'

ROLE OF ISLAMIC NATIONS IN LAST WAR RECALLED

IT has been a week of celebrations in Delhi. Thanks to the foresight of the Prime Minister, Delhi presented an all-India appearance, with men and women from every state. The Prime Minister did his best to make January 26 a National Festival. The public response however was poor.

There has been sharp criticism here of a well planned attempt by some Britishers to paint India in blackest colours. Latest, in the field is one Miss Prior, who worked in Aitchison College in Lahore in Pre-partition Punjab. Miss L. F. Loreday Prior by her book, "Punjab Prelude" has shown herself a human anomaly. She professes to be British and a woman. The jacket of the book says that "her sympathies are frankly with the Mussalmans", a leaning common to many of her countrymen, who had anything to do with India.

She is a woman and yet she talks of sex as it were for her a common everyday affair to talk about in public. What she thinks of this country is indicated on the very first page. She says that "throughout this book I use the term "India" to denote the whole sub-continent. To that part of India ruled by Hindu Congress I give either their own chosen name Bharat or the other convenient current name Hindustan."

The book is a drain inspector's diary. She did not come across a single good Hindu nor did she see anything human or noble in them.

This is what the British woman authoress says about the Shivta worship:-

"Lingam is supposed to be hot with energy and the water is to cool it. A lingam is, of course, a phallus, the male emblem of reproduction and of Siva." (page 105)

This is not in defence of the Lingam worship, but what about the Christian cross, which many Britishers, including Edward Carpenter have regarded a phallic symbol? Miss Prior says that in India film stars belong very largely to the profession of prostitute (page 163).

She holds that the "Congress leaders consist chiefly of persons who have not made a success of any job." The record of Hindustan since it became independent she says, "is a story of power politics, chicanery, quite naked. It is the story of a materialistic and totalitarian state. Its spectacular international conduct as a reconciler must be taken at face value only. It must be seen against the domestic life of Hindustan."

Visibly regretting India's independence, she says "how could we know that in Hindustan Democracy means the Right to get rich and get the top place. Home Rule means the Right of Hindus to rule the whole roost, including Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs. Emancipation means the right of the ruling castes to trample on the faces of the menials for ever. Citizenship means the right to allot remunerative posts to relations. Freedom means the right to be served hand and foot by persons of inferior birth without paying them. Progress means absolute securing of the Hindu system as it was before the British (and Islam and Christianity) upset its unquestioned working. Even that highly ambiguous saint (and very cunning politician) Mr. Gandhi has been murdered. No wonder we were taken in. But the Mussalmans were not. At the moment Hindustan is in the Commonwealth for purely mercenary reasons. There is not a single moral bond. People are known by their deeds and practices."

Here is something about her friends:-

BUNS FOR PAKISTAN

"Pakistan is a going concern. The country is running, the capital is humming, the people are keen to make a success of things. As evidence, there is the Pakistani Rupee, standing un-devalued and steady. It is steady because of the jute of Eastern Pakistan and the wheat of the Punjab; and also because of the character of the people. In spite of all the Indian-ness of Pakistan, Pakistan has what it takes to make a people and a country. It has, for its unshakable heart, the people of the Punjab. Moreover these people have behind them the sympathy of that immense and strategically placed bloc, Islam of the Middle East".

Proceeding, she goes for her countrymen in the following words:— "We did not secure Pakistan a fair deal over the money and army resources lodged over the Frontier with the capital city of Delhi in Hindu hands. We arranged, by splitting the Punjab, to leave the Canal headwaters in the hands of a hostile power. Indeed but for the Radcliff Award —but for us—there would have been no Kashmir question. If justice had been done by Sir C. Radcliff, Hindustan would have had no land contact whatever with Kashmir and Jammu. Yet not content with having so much damaged the future of Pakistan, we throw our chance of friendship with her away again when we choose the immediate apparent advantage of trade with an unfriendly country full of established mills and factories above helping further to set up a land which wonderfully developed as it is, is still only at its beginning a land of promise".

SPATE OF THEM

It is Pakistan's affair whether she would offer her people to become cannon-fodders for Miss Prior's Imperialist countrymen. It should however, be a matter for some concern to this country that inspired or subsidised anti-Indian books by the Britishers are multiplying. First came four broadcast talks on the BBC by Lionel Freeden. These were followed by Frazer's book on Afghanistan Caroe's book, "Wells of Power," Giffard Martel's book "East versus West" and Fransis Tuker's book "While Memory Lasts". I may add that India is always prepared to walk out of the Commonwealth if Miss Prior's countrymen really represent her country. Why are her countrymen still crowding this country, if Indians are as bad as she had depicted them to be is however not explained by her?

There is one more aspect of this book-writing problem. Indians have so far desisted from writing about the much-praised morals and social life of Miss Prior's countrymen. Indians, however, do not lack a facile pen nor are ignorant of abusive language. If Miss Prior has the freedom to malign the members of Commonwealth, others on this side of Suez may soon depict pictures which may excell Reynold's "Mysteries of the Court of London". A life of Miss Prior in Pakistan may provide a fascinating tale. So far as the Radcliff Award is concerned, India has accepted it loyally notwithstanding the injustice it did to the Hindus in East Bengal. Miss Prior has nothing to say about East Pakistan.

ANOTHER ANGLE

There is yet another angle. Miss Prior's countrymen fought Two World Wars during the last forty years in which not a single Muslim country willingly sided with Britain. In the last war, Turkey stood aloof while Egypt and Iran had to be occupied by Britain to be of any use to it Miss Prior's admired country, Pakistan may stand aloof in the Third World War, while the stupid, characterless, defamed and degraded Hindustanis may still fight to preserve British freedom.

The book provides a moral for this country. In the goodness of their heart, many Indians befriend the snakes in the grass, such as Miss Prior. They take them to their houses and shower hospitality on them. It is time that greater care is taken about the social intercourse with the visiting foreigners. They come out to this country, enjoy our hospitality and go home to malign our womanhood, our character and our nation. The Government should be more discreet in granting visas to the Miss Prior type of visitors to this country. And Indians should keep that type in lepor asylums.

TENNIS TRIO ON TOUR

Former Australian amateur tennis players Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor, who turned professional after winning the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup against the Americans in Adelaide, have now arrived in California to begin their tour with promoter Jack Kramer. This is a happy study of the two stars (Sedgman at left) with Sedgman's wife Jean, who travels with them on the tour.

Counteracting Famine Conditions

RELIEF MEASURES IN BOMBAY STATE

(By P. J. Editor)

IT is a tragedy that such fertile places like Saurashtra and Maharashtra should suffer owing to shortage of rains. However, one notes with some feelings of satisfaction that steps are being taken to give adequate relief in famine areas, with a view to relieve at least to some extent the plight of the farmers and the misery of the inhabitants of these unfortunate regions.

Poor villagers will also be benefited by such measures in that they will get some work to do and thus be able to earn their livelihood. For this purpose, it is proposed to spend about two crores of rupees out of which about 110 lakhs will be forthcoming from the Central coffers by way of loan repayable in 15 equated instalments, while the remaining amount will be met by the Bombay Government for carrying out minor Irrigation works, including bunding operations and sinking of wells, etc. which would cost something like one crore of rupees. The Bombay Government will not be lagging behind in giving urgent relief where distress is acutely felt. Water supply will be augmented by deepening of wells and putting up bunds, while tankers will be placed at the disposal of various Municipalities for maintaining drinking water supply.

LIFT IRRIGATION

In this connection, it is rather important to observe that 'lift irrigation projects', being absolutely necessary for famine areas, will get a lift first. But there is a vast difference between minor and major irrigation works. Though major irrigation works prove comparatively less costly in relation to areas covered by them, the plan undoubtedly involves a large capital outlay, preceded by costly surveys and investigations extending over a long a period, while minor irrigation works do not suffer from any such disabilities and prove more handy and efficacious within a short space of time in meeting exigencies, particularly in those areas where irrigation work cannot be undertaken without involving much time and trouble. The term 'lift-irrigation' applies to water lifted from perennial rivers and nalas which involves recurring expenditure.

In the Deccan and Karnatak, rivers have their origin in the 'Sahyadri' mountain ranges and flow in spate during the monsoon, whilst they mostly get dried up in summer for nearly six months. However, the rivers being deep, act as drainage channels during the monsoon.

But the conditions in Gujarat are quite different. Some of the rivers in these regions like the 'Narmada' and the 'Tapti' maintain an adequate water supply throughout the year, while rivers like the 'Sabarmati' and 'Watrak' have very little discharge during the Rabi and hot weather seasons. The reason is that having confluence with the Arabian Sea, they do not disclose very wide fluctuations in their water levels.

SINKING OF WELLS

Again, sinking of wells is not an easy task. But 'Jack' wells have their own advantages. They are some 12 to 15 ft in diameter and their location is determined by the site of the range of river bank erosion, while the irrigation channels have been so designed as to meet the needs for such irrigation.

There are some 14 irrigation projects. Briefly summed up, they are as follows:-

(1) MIROLI on the river Sabarmati in the Ahmedabad district. It is about 13 miles away from the Ahmedabad City, approachable by road. The area covered by this project is 3,600 acres of a fertile land.

2) RATNAPUR in the Kaira district, about 9 miles from Nadiad proper. It is flowing from June right upto the end of February and the area covered extends over 1800 acres and is very fertile.

(3) NIKORA is located on the right bank of Narmada, some 14 miles north-east of Broach town and about 2 miles from the village of Shukla Tirth, which is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, and is approachable by road. The land is not only fertile but covers a large area of some 8,000 acres.

(4) ANGARESHWAR on the Narmada in the Broach district gives an adequate discharge practically all the year round and

(Continued on page 18, col. 4)

How Much Can Human Body Stand?

SMASHERS OF WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORDS

How much can your body stand?

The Irish patriot MacSwiney though he ate nothing took 73 days to end his life.

A student nurse in a Brooklyn hospital suffering from undulant fever had 110 temperature; still she lived and showed no bad effects.

A California University doctor endured 250 degrees of heat for 14 minutes.

U.S. airmen stranded on Greenland's Ice Cap without special winter clothing survived 88 days in temperatures that ranged to 40 degrees below zero!

These instances show that the human mechanism is the most durable on earth.

IN Chicago, a 23-year-old woman fell unconscious in the street and lay out all night in weather of 11 below zero. When found, she was frozen so stiff her eyeballs were crystallized like the ice around her. Yet Dorothy Stevens, medicine's record-breaking "deep-freeze" case, survived! writes Allen Rankin in 'Coronet.'

In New York City, two-year-old Tommy Paiva fell 15 stories from his apartment window and crashed into shrubbery below. He suffered only a broken thigh and some cuts and bumps. In Portland, Oregon, eight-year-old Stanley Willoughby was run over by a three-ton steam roller that pressed his legs and hip into the pavement. But he was injured only slightly!

By all natural odds, it seems these accident victims should have died. That they lived to tell their tale supports a fact becoming better substantiated all the time: People—and that includes you—are tougher than you think.

How tough? How much could you, an average person, expect to endure if put to the maximum test? How much injury, hardship or exposure to heat or cold could you stand—and live?

Today, no one knows more about the answers to these questions than a group of nine scientists and survival experts at the Air University, Maxwell Field, Alabama. Collectively known as the Arctic-Desert-Tropic Information Centre, they seek to determine just how much people can endure in some of the world's most "unlivable" places.

RECORD BREAKERS

No theorists, they often subject themselves as human guinea pigs to experiments. But Dr. Paul H. Nesbitt, handsome 44-year-old Ph.D. and explorer who heads the outfit, grins and shakes his head.

"The confusing thing is," he says, "that every time science thinks it has discovered the absolute maximum limit a person can stand in any field, somebody comes up and stands more!"

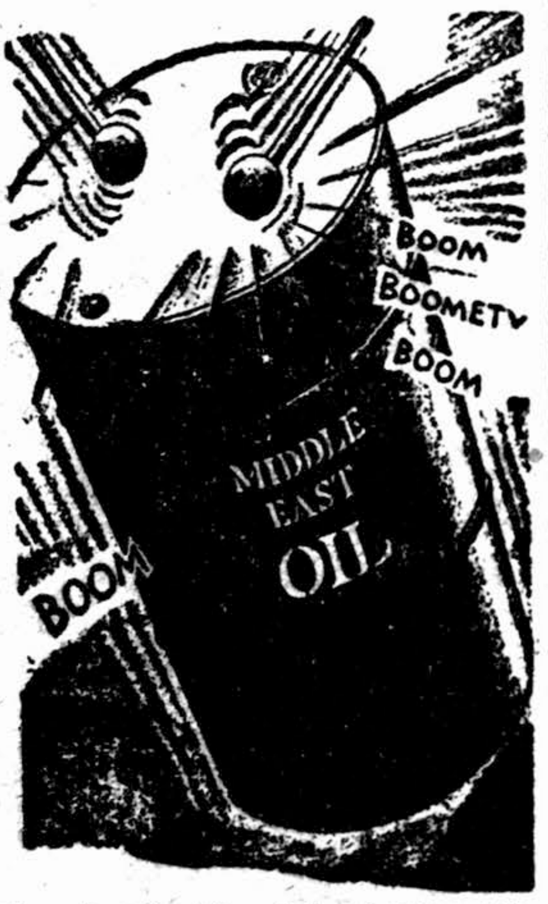
What he means can be realized after a glance at high points of his research; and a look at some medical records, at reports of the National Safety Council, and at the "miracles" told in news headlines.

A 68-year-old man was undergoing an operation in a Cleveland hospital last year when his heart stopped beating and he ceased to breathe. For several minutes he lay technically "dead", while his surgeon opened his chest, seized the heart in his hands and massaged it back into motion. The patient not only lived but soon became strong enough to undergo the originally scheduled operation.

MOST DURABLE

"Whatever the ordeal to be faced," says Nesbitt, "you can count on your body as being the most durable mechanism on earth. Unlike any other machine, it contains its own spare parts, extra fuel and the ability to repair itself."

'WAR DRUM'



Manning in The Azizona Republic

THEY DEFY HEAT AND COLD

Thanks to modern surgery, you can live today on one lung, two-thirds of one kidney, one-fifth of a liver and no pancreas.

You can eat with no stomach at all. And even the loss of "vital" parts does not necessarily mean death. Dr. John P. Merrill of Boston recently reported the cases of 150 persons, one of them a 73-year-old woman, some of whose lives were saved by the use of artificial Kidneys.

But all this is with the best medical care. How much injury and pain could you expect to survive by yourself, before reaching a hospital?

The Air Force survival unit brings out its prize case as a sample. With a broken right arm, two shattered legs and a smashed hip, one pilot landed not in a comfortable hospital bed but in a rough sea, miles off the coast of hostile Asia. He managed to struggle with the sea for 40 hours, with the help of a fellow flier before he finally reached the beach. There he held out for days longer without food or medicine before he was rescued.

"I feel bad," complained another airman who walked into a U.S. hospital in the jungle. "Small wonder!" exclaimed the startled doctor after examining him. "You've got pneumonia, dysentery, extreme emaciation from hunger, vitamin deficiency and meningitis!'

Despite these drawbacks, the youth had won a 75-day battle, walking and crawling across the jungle to his home base!

HEROES OF FASTING MARATHONS

FASTING MARATHONS

Do you become depressed, do you think you're "starving," when you miss a few meals? "Don't worry about that," say the AF's survival experts. "Eating, as most of us think of it, is not even necessary!'

Dr. Nesbitt estimates the average person can last for 50 to 60 days without a bite, if he relaxes and does not exercise. The estimate seems conservative.

Terrence MacSwiney, the famous Mayor of Cork and champion of Irish Independence, vowed he would starve himself to death unless he was freed from jail in 1920.

Though he ate nothing whatever, it took MacSwiney 73 days to end his life from hunger. And twice in his old age, Gandhi fasted for 21 days without showing signs of weakness.

"We don't even consider hunger a critical survival problem," says Nesbitt, "because in extremely hot or cold places, there are other factors that will kill you a lot quicker than starvation. In moderate climates like the tropics or the United States, you can find wild food."

No theorists, Nesbitt and his experts sometimes live off the land for days, sustaining themselves on wild animals, fish, roots, leaves and even grass, to test what is edible in various regions of the world.

DIFFERENT STORY

"Thirst is a different story," says the Air University's desert authority, Alonzo W. Pond. "You can't stay tough or active for very long without water."

How long, for instance, could you expect to live without water on an American desert of 120 degrees Fahrenheit? The frightening answer is—only two days! And this only if you remain perfectly still in the daytime and travel only at night when the air is cooler.

How long can you expect to stand bitter cold and live? Cold is cold, whether you crash in the Arctic, fall into a northern U. S. lake in Winter, or lock yourself out of your house on a night when the weather is dangerous.

"About an hour is the average man's limit in ice water," estimates the AF's Maj. Donald Shaw. "That is, if he doesn't have on a special survival suit. If you don't get wet, your victory over cold weather depends on how long you can keep exercising. With the thermometer at zero, the average man, dressed in normal winter clothing, should be able to keep exercising—therefore living—for about one day. His life expectancy would go down as the temperature dropped. At 60 below, a person would be lucky if he lasted a few hours without fire, food or special clothing."

Shaw, however, can cite some amazing exceptions. When the U. S. troopship "Dorchester" was torpedoed off Greenland in World War II, several survivors managed to live not only for their allotted one hour in ice water—but for seven additional hours!

ENDURANCE FEAT

After a wartime crash, British Pilot Officer Ted Greenaway and two crewmen lived through ten days and nights of sub-zero weather with practically no food, no heat whatever, and with icy spray freezing on their clothing.

Finally, in the most "impossible" adventure of all, ten U.S. airmen stranded on the Greenland Ice Cap without special winter survival clothing lived for 88 days in temperatures that ranged to 40 degrees below zero! They were dropped supplies by planes 10 days after they were stranded, a fact that does not keep "The 88 Days" from remaining one of the bitterest endurance feats in history.

Survival experts point out that nothing limits us more definitely than the narrow range of body temperature at which we can exist. We live best and most efficiently at an "inside" temperature of 98.6—the "normal maximum" mark on the fever thermometer.

If this rises just nine degrees to a fever of 107 and stays there long, we usually die. If it falls just 19 degrees to a chill 79, we usually die just as surely. A few rare people, however, exceed these limitations.

When the frozen woman mentioned at the start of this article was brought into a Chicago hospital, her temperature was so low that doctors had to rig a special thermometer to measure it. It was an amazing 64.4—15

(Continued on page 22, col. 4)

PATTER: By Asude

The New Look

IT is not my custom to look back but I am doing so far a good reason. You will remember that in my last talk I expressed considerable bewilderment at the exposition of Dr. Malan's hands, which, if P.T.I.-Reuter is to be believed, were like "odd-shaped fins." I put it down to the Tomato Juice I had taken the night before. I thought that I read it wrong.

Today, I am breathing a sigh of sheer relief. For, I see that it was not I who had been celebrating "Auld Lang Syne" too well but P. T. I.-Reuter. I understand that the entire P.T.I., from Chairman to office-boy swears by Tomato Juice. That's all very well, but one can sometimes have too much of a good thing. And, after all, everybody is not Morarji Desai. You need a hard head to go one over the eight with "T.J."

For, I understand that it was not Dr. Malan who had 'odd-shaped fins resembling arms" but the fish,—"Coelncanth". re-christened "Malania Anjounia" which had the odd-shaped fins resembling arms. Therefore, when P. T. I.-Reuter said that "Dr. Malan inspected the fish with odd-shaped fins resembling arms", what they meant to say was that "Dr. Malan inspected the fish *which had* odd-shaped fins resembling arms." Anyway, one ghost is laid.

But other ghosts arise and start walking. I see before me a gallery,—a long, long gallery of similar *gaffes* made in cold print, —and not one which you could wish on the Printer. I have a fair collection of them, culled in the course of half-a-century, and here are a few samples out of the bag.

How do you like this boosting of a baby's bottle? "When the baby is done drinking, it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, *it should be boiled.*"

They occur mostly in advertisements, of course. And I suppose, the reason for that is that they think they can cut down the costs that way. Like sending a telegram, you know. And these are some of the results achieved.

Wanted: A parlour for ladies thirty-five feet wide....A furnished room for a single gentleman looking both ways and well-ventilated.....A room for a gentleman, large, airy, and square....A fine, airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve feet square. ...A hall bedroom for a single woman 8' x 12'.

And not rooms only. Furnished apartment suitable for gentlemen with folding doors. Two rooms furnished with a young widow. A cottage containing eight rooms and an acre of land. Delightful summer residence, two minutes walk from station, one mile to nearest saloon, and *directly opposite insane asylum.*

What do you think of "A bulldog. Will eat anything. Very fond of children." Or, "Superior butter; one shilling per pound. Nobody can touch it." Or, "A good girl to cook, and one who will make a good roast or broil and will stew well." Personally, I would have other uses for girls.

Well, well, we shall call it a day at that. But it was a close shave, and I am glad that all is well. Three cheers for Tomato Juice! Or, shall we say, Jai Hind!

There is still another reason why I would like you to go back to my last spasm. You see, I have just read a news item which says that Shri Shri Shri Prakash will be visiting Delhi. I suggest that he does so with a break at Rajasthan. For Rajasthan needs him. Needs him very badly, indeed.

What am I talking about *now?* Gently, gently. Remember the advice he gave to the male nurses in Madras? "Give up nursing. You fellows have only dull, drab caps to show. Look at the girl-nurses. Look at their flowing head-dresses. Aren't they what the doctor ordered for the poor invalids?"

And now, read the following:

"JAIPUR, JANUARY 2. The Bhil girls of Rajasthan will have a "New Look" if the efforts of the Community Project authorities to modernise her succeed. The Project authorities at Dhangarpur have already claimed that the response to their appeals to the Bhil girls to discard the *Painjanias*,—tight-fit brass anklets,—has been encouraging.

"The Project authorities, however, state that the response to their second "social reform" among the Bhil women for a change-over in their traditional three-piece attire of a flowing skirt, a choli, and 'lehanga' to a single-piece sari has not been good so far." And the Project authorities lament. But the girls listen not.

It is, of course, most unfortunate. For, the Project boys had the idea right and started right, too. When you want a girl to give you the "New Look", you always start with the ankles, —and work up. The higher you go, the Newer and Newer she looks. So, they started with the anklets. Elsewhere, they do it with Nylons.

The Bhil damsels did not mind that. It was only when the boys started tugging at the upper regions,—pulling at the skirt and the choli,—that the girls bridled and ran away. I have not the least doubt that the Project boys had the best intentions in the world. All that they wanted was to see how the girls looked with only a single-piece sari on.

The trouble was that the girls also knew how they would look without the 'choli' and the 'lehanga.' And they were not having any, thank you!

Just a sad want of Cult, of course. And who could radiate Culture with deadlier effect than our Shri Shri Shri Prakash. You must not forget the hit he made with the dancing maidens of Shillong. They were Khasia girls. Well, I am sure, one hill girl will be as malleable as another,—in Shri Shri Shri Prakash's hands.

Anyway, it is worth a trial. And if he fails, we have still our very own "C. R."—not forgetting the Doctor-Philosopher- Vice - President of the Republic of India. That is, Bharat. And when this Duryodhan-Draupadi tug-of-wear reaches its finale, I should like to have a ringside seat.

* * *

I was just going to close down when I saw this:

"P. M. RETURNS TO DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Tuesday.—Mr. Nehru returned here this afternoon from Haiderabad.

Max: (up to 2 P.M.) .. 66.1.
Min. (this morning) .. 47.0.
Outlook: Possibility of thunder. Little change in maximum temperature."

I do not wonder. For, I have read the report of the things which happened at Hyderabad. Little change in maximum temperature,—for some time yet. I do not wonder.

ASSAM TRIBES ARE NATURE'S CHILDREN

Garos Have Quaint Property Laws

BY 'RAVANAKSHIH'

QUAINT customs have still a vogue amongst the Assam hill tribes where the Garos have a mother-kinship system. Property often goes through the daughter to the son-in-law who, in that case, has to marry his mother-in-law, if she is still alive.

A marriage proposal comes from the girl's family. If the man dislikes the girl, he runs away to his home—and if this happens twice or thrice, after his being brought back, the marriage is dropped.

The Nagas though very warlike are also amiable, cheerful, music-minded and above all tactful. Head-hunting persists in remoter regions.

But the author of this article found the Assam hill tribes despite the very frugal amenities of life had the blessings of nature. For indeed these tribes, he says, are nature's own children.

DURING the course of my journeys, I found that there are about 24 main languages spoken in the Assam Hill Tribes region, and this figure does not include the numerous dialects, which vary from one hill range or subtribe to another.

This diversity of languages has been mainly influential in the existence of disunity amongst the hill tribes of Assam as a whole. It is, however, a fact that lack of communications have kept tribes aloof from each other, and hence each one stands out with its own characteristics.

Both Assamese and perhaps to an equal extent Hindustani share honours as the common tongues used for the purpose of maintaining commerce in the towns, while in the remoter areas tradesmen employ the local tongue to convey their terms of business. Stranger is the fact that NONE OF THE TRIBES HAVE ANY WRITTEN LANGUAGE AT ALL. Due to intensive spadework already done by Christian missionaries, the tribes have taken to using the Roman script in writing their respective tongues.

The Christian missions have taken a great deal of trouble and keen interest in educating the masses, who have taken to the creed of Jesus as fish to water.

Though it can be safely said that the majority of the hillmen have embraced Christianity, there still exists a small percentage of animists and followers of Muslim and Hindu faiths. THE MAIN CHRISTIAN TRIBES ARE THE LUSHAIS, KHASIS AND NAGAS (about a third of whom still await conversion)

WORK OF MISSIONS

The percentage of literacy varies with the number of Christians in a tribe. It is now an undoubted fact that the standard of education of the tribal Christians compares favourably with that in the plains, this progress being due to the excellent educational institutions run by the missionaries, scattered all over the whole region. A small percentage of Lushais and Khasis able to afford higher education have entered colleges in the cities. Among the lesser educated tribes are the Kukis. Garos and Mikirs.

It may not be out of place to mention a few of the missions that have dedicated themselves to the uplift of the tribals. In the Khasi hills, the Welsh Presbyterian mission commenced its good work as far back as 1841. over a century ago. About 30 years later, the Roman Catholic mission entered the field here. The Welsh mission has also commendable work to its credit among the Lushais, who have the highest percentage of Christians amongst them. There is the Seventh Day Adventist mission working amongst the tribals in and around Jowai, where they run a first rate co-educational institution. The American Baptist missions have been influential in spreading Christianity among the Kukis.

None can deny the fact that Christianity is fast spreading among the Nagas, Kukis and the Garos, and it is predicted that within the next 25 years the majority of these fine peoples will have been converted

NAGA ANIMISTS

The animists among the Nagas believe in some kind of future existence in "kapanophu", a sort of paradise where they expect more comfortable homes, plenty of food, clothing and wild-game, no dearth of rice beer, and above all happy and easy head-hunting!

Any ill luck befalling them is due to evil spirits, whom they attempt to appease by means of offerings. According to their creed, to be the victim of a head-hunter debars them from entering "kapanophu".

Similar beliefs prevail amongst the Garos, and the Kukis with the exception that the latter do not much care for their religion as the Kukis are a happy-go-lucky people.

The team Kuki generally applies to the tribals inhabiting the hill tracts between Burma, Manipur, Cachar and Arakan. Incidentally, these people have been gradually migrating northwards, and have crossed the Cachar and Manipur valleys to settle in the hills beyond. The Kukis are estimated to total 150,000.

Like other hill tribes, the Kukis are short in stature but tough with typical Mongolian features. Their language is closely akin to Lushai. and generally a Kuki. understands Lushai, though the Lushais seldom follow Kuki. Their dress is no longer a distinct feature, for they have adopted the loin cloth, shirt and jacket of the plains people, but the women still sport the lungi, woven by themselves.

HEAD-HUNTING NAGAS ARE AMICABLE PEOPLE

INHERITANCE

The Kukis follow the general system of inheritance prevalent amongst the people in the adjacent plains. The eldest son inherits the property. The younger sons, as they get married, are given their share of their father's property, and henceforth keep their own establishments. The Kukis bury their dead within twenty-four hours of death. Among the non-Christians, the dead are interred in the vicinity of their homes. Following a death the inmates of the house feed elsewhere until the house has been thoroughly cleaned. A feast is then held to which friends and neighbours are invited.

Of all the Assam hill tribes, the Lushais are the best looking and most charming.

They are generally short in stature, but with robust physiques. **Naturally gay, they are an intelligent set. Christianity has influenced the males to adopt the western mode of dress, while the females stick to the native lungi, known locally as the 'ponchai', in which they present a very charming appearance especially when the women are in full attire. Bright colours forming exquisite patterns and woven into the cloth are the order of the day.**

MUSICAL TALENT

The main hobbies of the Lushais are sport and singing, which they do to the strains of such modern instruments as mandolines, guitars, mouth-organs and ukeleles. In his romantic moments, the Lushai spares no pains to show his musical skill, and to make his listeners feel that the melodies emanate from his very heart. This sort of thing is most evident at fairs, festivals and dances, when the Lushais collect to sing their favourite tunes. Generally speaking, the Lushais make excellent hosts, and their friendliness and hospitality are unsurpassed. They are reputed for liberally entertaining their friends and guests with food and rice-beer.

Lushai belles have very charming features and despite their Mongolian origin, they do not have slanting eyes. While the majority sport buns of hair, the modern ones who have been to the plains bob their hair or have it curled. Though short, they possess good figures, with naturally beautiful busts. Their beauty among the tribals is unsurpassed. AMONG THE LUSHAIS, THE FEMALES OUTNUMBER THE MALES.

MARRIAGE & DIVORCE

To the Lushais, marriage is an occasion for great rejoicing, food and drink being served in plenty to all present, and singing is indulged in freely.

Marriage ceremonies are elaborate, in which the man has to pay an agreed sum for his wife.

As among the Khasis, divorce is easy by mutual consent. Despite this divorces are few, probably due to the benevolent influence of Christianity. But should there be no alternative, the man has no right to demand back his money. In any case on account of his independence of thought, the Lushai does not resort to it, as he considers it an indignity to do so.

Amongst the well-to-do, as the sons get married, they automatically inherit their share of the father's property, and henceforth reside separately as minor chiefs.

Such being the case, in the end the youngest son remains with his parents, and later on his father's death inherits the balance of the property and with it the title.

Although generally called the Garos the people prefer to be known as Manderang or Achikrang, which in local language means men and hillmen respectively. Strangely enough, the suffix "rang" shows some affinity to the Indonesian word "orang" which also means man. Mongolian in appearance, short and robust, the Garos can be recognised by their large heads, flat noses and slightly slanting eyes. They are not so good-looking as the Lushais, but this is balanced by their amicable nature. Among the hillmen, they are considered rich, their wealth being mainly in the form of brass gongs, whose value depends on their age, the older ones being costlier. The dress of a Garo today consists of a vest, shorts and a small turban. The women used to dress meagrely but with the march of time have learnt to dress a little more elaborately. Both sexes generally move about barefooted.

VIRILE FLOWER OF HILLSIDE

A typical village belle of the tribal people with profuse wealth of hair and ear ornaments and necklaces of various patterns.

MUSIC AND DANCE PERVADE THEIR LIVES

MOTHER-KINSHIP

The system of mother-kinship is practised by this tribe. As such, inheritance goes through the female, and often through the daughter to the SON-IN-LAW, WHO IN THAT CASE HAS TO MARRY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW IF SHE IS STILL ALIVE. The husband is, however, allowed to retain possession of the estate, if he can succeed in obtaining one of his first wife's family as his second wife.

In so far as marriage is concerned, the Garos have no objection in intermarrying with anyone except sweepers, locally known as the Jugis. A proposal comes from the girl's family, and though the parents' consent is essential, her own is seldom obtained. IF THE MAN DISLIKES THE GIRL HE RUNS AWAY HOME, AND IF THIS HAPPENS TWICE OR THRICE AFTER BEING BROUGHT BACK, THE MARRIAGE IS DROPPED.

Divorce is recognised as is polygamy, provided the man has the consent of his first wife.

THE NAGAS

The term Naga is very general and applies to the numerous tribes inhabiting the Naga hills, but the most important and warlike are the Angamis living in and around Kohima. Since no authentic census has been possible, the Nagas in the adminstered area are estimated at about three lakhs.

The Nagas have typically Mongolian features, and are generally short and sturdy. Though warlike, they are also amicable, cheerful, music-minded, and above all tactful. Their love for singing is universal. They have a fine taste in dress, the most picturesque being that of the Angamis. Both men and women are very fond of ornaments.

HEAD-HUNTING

Naga savagery is manifested in their wild dancing, which is similar to that of the Dayaks of Borneo. The Naga can use the spear, the 'dao' and his shield very skilfully. Headhunting has a special significance amongst them

Unless an Angami took a head, he could not take part in a warrior's dance at festivals, nor expect to find any self-respecting girl of good looks to marry him.

Apart from this however the lust for blood is enough to send the Nagas off on a head-hunting expedition.

Head-hunting is still in vogue in the remoter areas, where the practice of offering human sacrifice was done to ensure a good rice harvest.

The Nagas bury their dead in shallow graves near their homes. The funeral is an occasion for much eating and drinking. and **amongst the Angamis, the whole of a man's property may be spent on his funeral rites.** The berieved weep loudly round the grave until the coffin has been lowered, then they cease their weeping and walk away quietly. Rice, millet or pulses are then thrown into the grave and the earth rapidly filled in

LOVERS OF FREEDOM

The Khasis, numbering over three lakhs, are a carefree race, who prize liberty above anything else. It is quite easy to recognise a Khasi by his dress, which consists of a modified form of western trousers and coat. For headgear, he wears a small turban. The female attire is more picturesque: a large scarf or kerchief covering the head, a colourful lungi and a blouse, and finally a loose cloak over the latter resting over the shoulders and secured by a neat knot at the front just under the chin. The girls choose their colours with care, and though at first these may appear gaudy to a stranger, it is a treat to watch the gatherings at fairs and festivals, when a multitude of hues greets the eyes.

The Khasis, like most other hillmen all over India, are noted for their songs which are at once romantic singing and folk-lore. As they trudge up and down a hill path, they chant a melody, as if in rhythm with their footsteps.

ALL KHASIS, IRRESPECTIVE OF FAITH, FOLLOW THE SYSTEM OF MATRIARCHY. A Khasi would seldom dream of doing anything in life without

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

Last Look Round

UNDER the caption "Tweedle-Sam and Tweedle-Ram" last week appeared an article in a local paper by a popular writer. The article compared the Negro problem in the United States of America with the untouchables problem in India.

From Washington comes the news that the United States Court of Appeals has ruled that it is not unlawful for restaurants and other eating places in Washington to refuse service to Negroes. By a majority of five to four the Court of Appeals said that the anti-discrimination laws passed by Washington's Legislative Assembly in 1872 and 1873, before Congress assumed responsibility for governing the capital, could not be enforced

In contrast a Calcutta message relayed by the United Press of America during the last week said that a teashop-keeper was arrested because he refused to serve a municipal sweeper (an untouchable).

This only shows that, while the US Court of Appeals refused to implement an existing law against discrimination the West Bengal Government's Act against discrimination in case of untouchables in eating houses is being enforced. That is the difference between India and the United States, whatever propagandists for America say. The Washington case, however, may go in appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court

Which Is Better ?

A doctor in a Colombo paper asks the question: "Is it more moral to "kill" children after they are born, for any reason whatsoever, or to prevent their birth?"

He quotes from the Ceylon Census report some very interesting material. With regard to the percentage of children living the report gives these figures:

Where one child was born 91 per cent were alive; where two children were born 83 6 per cent were alive; where four children were born 77.17 were alive; where 6 children were born 73.20 per cent were alive; where eight children were born only 69.38 were alive. These figures were computed on March 31, 1946.

These figures tend to prove that the greater the number of children a mother has, the more difficult she finds it to bring up many of them. Nearly 75 per cent of these deaths are probably due to preventable diseases, poor sanitation and hygiene, bad housing, overcrowding and malnutrition.

That is why he asks the above question.

He also quotes the following few lines from Bill Hood—"The Song of the Land":

"If your wages you would raise
Just start a laugh at Brother Hodge
When the parson gives him praise
For rearing children ten,
That he finds it hard to keep
For when there's many to work, you know,
You must sell your labour cheap"

Evidence From U. P.

A pilot research project has been launched by the J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations with the help of the U.P. Government. With regard to family planning the first half-yearly report says the U.P. villagers are quite conscious of the need of limiting the number of children. Sixty per cent of the mothers and 55 per cent of the fathers are eager to learn methods of birth control.

It has been found, says the report, that during 1951 the crude birth-rate per 1,000 has varied between 67 in Meerut District, 61 in Etawah, 38 in Lucknow and 22 in Almora. The infant mortality was found as high as 333 in Lucknow, 178 in Etawah, 125 in Almora and 97 in Meerut. Out of 1,641 children ever born to the present mothers in the villages under survey, only 980 were found to be surviving when the investigation was made, that is, a little more than 40 percent of the children born failed to survive. Out of the 231 children ever born to mothers, who are now above the normal child-bearing age, only 108 survived. "Thus more than 53 per cent of the chidren ever born die before their mothers cross the child-bearing age, and if the present trend continues nearly 13 per cent of the children still surviving in these villages will be removed by death by the time their mothers cease to be fertile." It is in this context of high mortality and waste of human life that a scheme of planned parenthood has to be conceived, says the report.

This investigation of the J. K Institute of Sociology practically asks the same question of Catholic opponents of birth control: Is it more moral to "kill" children after they are born,......or to prevent their birth?

Perennial

EVEN as family planning is a perennial subject so also irregularity in work and corruption in several departments of Government in some state or the other seems to be a perennial subject.

According to a newspaper report the Government of India at the instance of the Estimates Committee, has agreed to conduct an enquiry into the working of the Bombay Regional Food Controller's office. Mr. B. R. Bhagat Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Finance, has been selected to hold the enquiry, it is learnt. According to the report, of the total imports of food grains worth Rs. 200 crores every year the Bombay office alone handles food grains to the value of Rs. 100 crores. The enquiry, it is learnt is being conducted in response to the numerous complaints lodged against this office and the annual loss amounting to Rs 10 crores sustained on various accounts in this office.

A Simla message in a Northern India paper says that grossly exaggerated criticism has appeared recently in a certain section of the press in the Punjab regarding alleged corruption on Bhakra Nangal project, but admits that a special enquiry has been ordered and vigorous investigations are being made into the allegations. It is learnt that enquiry into some of these cases is almost complete and necessary action as warranted by the circumstances of each case is being taken.

In the United States of America they are insisting on loyalty to the Government. In India, according to a Moga message over 2,000 officials employed in the Department of Consolidation of Holdings, Punjab, have taken pledges to be honest and to do the work without any favour. To eradicate corruption and inefficiency a vigorous drive was launched. Since April 1, 1952, action has been taken against 327 officials of the department. The action taken covers a wide field including discharges, dismissals, warnings and even handing over to police of some of the officials.

A special fortnight for the eradication of corruption in the department also was held, it is reported.

Plight Of Schools

KUMBAKONAM is making history. The newly elected municipal council of this famous town of South India has decided to close down six primary schools (they call them elementary schools in the South) to find money for its drainage scheme

Recently a public meeting was held in the town to protest against this decision of the municipal council.

This is probably a measure of economy, but is decidedly in the wrong direction. Kumbakonam in ancient times was known as a centre of learning. But today unless the children are taught the three "Rs" how can they aspire to keep up the reputation of Kumbakonam?

Ceylon which is undergoing a financial crisis has taken action to save money on the construction of school and training college buildings. They have estimated that they would be able to save six millions by the use of wattle and daub for school buildings, by avoiding concrete foundations where possible, by the employment of children on repair work and so on.

Under the Khairagarh Janpad Sabha (local board) in the Khamaria area there is a village where an inspector found that in the primary school not a single student had attended the classes during the entire year. But the school register was found showing remarkable attendance. It was later discovered that the school teacher managed to get the boys taught by his 'pets' in their respective villages and finally entered their names in the school register for inspection.

And Of Pupils

MR. R. Premadasa, a Municipal Councillor, speaking at a meeting held in Panadura in Ceylon, said that eleven of the twelve children in an upper form regularly attended school drunk on toddy. He said this was told to him by a head master of a Dunagaha school where he attended a prize-distribution.

Premadasa said between the pages of the text books he had found "racing guides" concealed by the present-day students in Ceylon.

In a survey of student opinion taken by a district Educational Inspector in Ceylon it was revealed that while 80 per cent of the students declared their fathers were incorrigible turfites, 90 per cent held the view that they (their fathers) were drunkards. Eighty per cent thought their mothers were regular temple-goers and only five per cent saw this virtue in their fathers.

The parents of Los Angeles school children seem to be against World Government. That is what appears from a report from New York. It said that the 400,000 school children of Los Angeles, America's fourth city, are not going to have to study UNESCO. After four hours of hot debate, the School Board voted to ban the study of UNESCO from the city school classes.

The parents said UNESCO teaching was underminining their loyalty to America and damaging children's minds.

In Jharia (Bihar) about 80 candidates appeared for an interview for the selection of Gram Sewaks under the Village Panchayat Raj Act. When questioned, some of them said that Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay was the President of India. To another question the reply was that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chief Minister of Bihar. Some of these candidates were matriculates and some non-matriculates

'Dead' Man Alive

THE Italian Hospital at Amman was puzzled over the case of a man "who died and came back to life again". Khalil Krishan, a workman who was a patient at the hospital, "died" and his relatives took his "body" to their home. When they were giving the "body" a cold bath preparatory to burial, Khalil trembled and opened his eyes. Then he shouted to his relatives: "Why are you washing me with cold water? Heat it." Today Khalil is said to be in the best of health.

This reminds me of a story which a leading criminal lawyer had once told me. Once upon a time an old man in one of Middle East countries "died". His body was taken to the cemetery by his sons. Before burial, however, the "body" sat up. And the old man chided his sons for bringing him to the cemetery for burial. The sons and the large gathering of relatives who had come to attend the burial were surprised and they could not believe their eyes. They all with one voice said the old man was dead and they had seen it with their own eyes. The old man was contending that he was alive. In the meanwhile a Kazi (judge) who was passing by was attracted by the hubbub. He inquired what the trouble was. Both sides, thereupon, presented their cases. The Kazi asked for witnesses. The old man had none except himself, who properly speaking was only an exhibit. The other side had plenty. All said that they had seen the old man was dead and that was why they had accompanied the funeral procession; evidence was overwhelming. Justice is said to be blind. The Kazi decided on evidence before him that the old man must be or have been dead. And according to the verdict, based on direct evidence, the old man was interred, though alive.

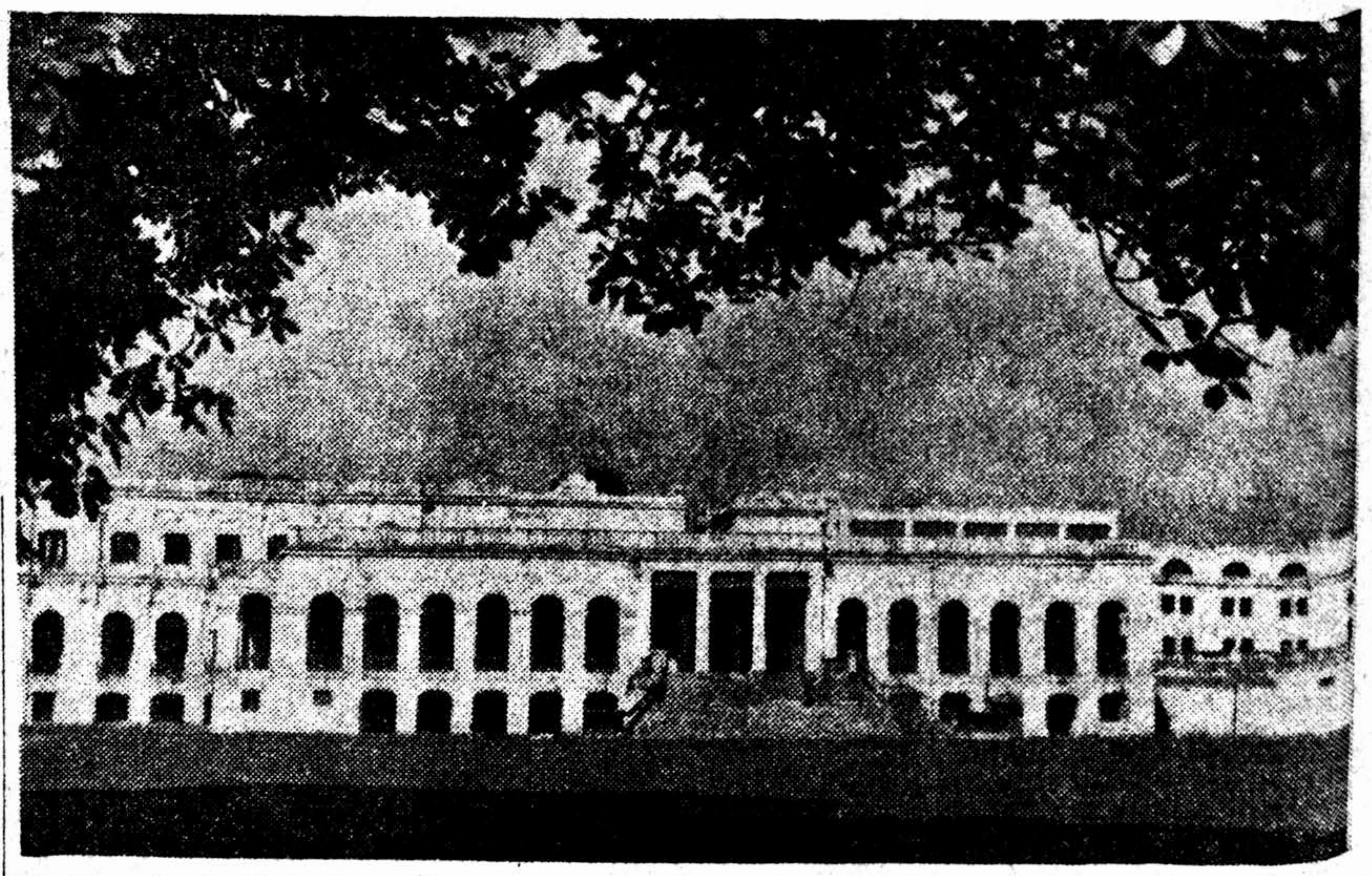
Khalil Krishan seems, however, to have had a better deal.

Story Of Stings

TO encourage children to take up bee-keeping as a hobby, experts at Kingsham Farm Apiary, Sussex, have built up a strain which does not sting.

Thirty-year-old Bert Wright of Carisbrook was, according to a Brisbane report, bitten by a snake he had beheaded. The head bounded into the air and the fangs fastened on his chest. He cut the flesh away with a razor blade and rushed to the hospital where he was treated and after five hours' observation discharged with no ill effects (the message does not say whether from the snake bite or the treatment).

WHERE NATIONAL LIBRARY IS HOUSED



A view of the Belvedere House formerly the residence of the Governor-General of India, where the National Library is housed.

National Library Celebrates Golden Jubilee

THE National Library, which celebrates its 'Golden Jubilee' in Calcutta today, is the biggest public depository of printed books in India. The library has at present more than 7,50,000 publications and manuscripts—the largest collection in India. It can, indeed, claim to be ranked in the same class as the British Museum in London and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris—if not in size, at least in scope.

The National Library, as it stands today, represents the latest mile stone in the progress of one single institution in three successive phases under three different auspices. In celebrating the Golden Jubilee, which will be attended amongst others, by the Central Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Library is, in fact, observing merely the completion of 50 years of its development as a State institution without for a moment forgetting the services of those men of vision who laid its foundations more than a hundred years ago.

The library underwent a metamorphosis, and was formally opened under its new name—the Imperial Library—by Curzon on January 30, 1903.

Meanwhile, the most significant development in the history of the institution since our independence took place on September 8, 1948, when the Imperial Library was converted into the "National Library." The Belvedere Mansion, formerly the dwelling of Viceroys, was converted into a permanent habitation of the National Library.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Fields For The Specialist

SOME MORE INTERESTING GREAT BRITAIN GROUPS

LAST week's article on 'specialisation' attempted to show how wide was the choice open to any collector who wished to concentrate on even a single stamp. Discussion was restricted to some of the Great Britain line engraved issues, ranging from the prohibitively priced Penny Black to the common and very interesting Penny Red group.

The surface printed middle issues of Great Britain are every bit as interesting a field as the engraved earlies, but, although the number of stamps involved is rather less, price and availability of specimens is again likely to be a stumbling block with all but the most wealthy.

It is, however, not at all necessary to go in for anything as extensive as 'plating'—for the simple reason that in most of the surface printed issues the plate from which the particular stamp was printed is no secret—as it was with the earlies. So reconstructing a plate, while it may be an enjoyable enough pursuit, or even an arduous one, is merely a question of getting together the requisite specimens. No philatelic 'detective work' is required

For while in the case of a stamp like the Penny Red of 1841 it would be an achievement of real merit to reconstruct a particular plate, with the surface printed issues the field can be narrowed down, and one or two check letters from each plate can be deemed sufficient for all practical purposes.

Theoretical Side

Before a collector embarks on any specialisation, he should read up all he can about the stamps involved. There are plenty of good guide books devoted to particular issues and a wide range of articles have appeared from time to time in various philatelic publications. But if a collector does not happen to have access to handbooks or specialist literature, the Catalogue is, in most cases, a reliable guide. In any case, the Catalogue, rather than a Handbook, should be used in the beginning, otherwise the beginner is soon likely to be quite out of his depth.

In the case of surface printed G. B. Victorians, the Catalogue numbers run from 62 on to 214, but in addition to these 'whole numbers' there are various sub-divisions—plate numbers, watermark variants, shades, paper types etc. Even a superficial examination of the catalogue lists will show that completion is practically out of the question. For one thing a couple of the items listed happen to be unique, and for another there are several of the so-called 'abnormals' of which only a few slipped out, resulting in a catalogue rating of hundreds of pounds per stamp.

Treasure Hunt

The beginner should prune the lists down by taking an old catalogue and scoring out all items over a certain value. Ten pounds is safe limit, for stamps above this level are not very likely to come anyone's way in collections and odd lots. After all the expensive varieties have been scored out, it will be found that there are still a few hundred items remaining for which the hunt can get under way.

Old collections, forgotten stock books lying with dealers, old album leaves and oddments of junk—all these are likely to yield fair pickings. Despite their popularity in their home country G. B. earlies are available at very substantial discounts off Catalogue quotes in this country. Another natural advantage the collector has with this group is the fact that dealers often buy collections and are satisfied if they clear the lot at a modest profit—quite irrespective of rarity of the material involved.

It may well happen that someone may have sold an album continuing a valuable range of stamps for a song, neither the buyer nor the seller fully realising the worth of the stuff. This is to the advantage of the collector who possesses some knowledge of the relative worth of the plate and other varieties, for it is a safe bet that the dealer will not have gone into his goods in great detail.

It may be mentioned that a good many of the surface printed stamps are not as scarce as one would imagine from the Catalogue, and that the commoner plates keep cropping up quite often in collections formed around the turn of the century.

Various Series

The earliest surface issues had neither check letters nor plate numbers, but there are watermark and paper varieties. The shilling value is fairly scarce and seldom met with. The next group consists of 3d, 4d. 6d, 9d, and 1 sh values with small uncoloured check letters in all four corners. The last has a plate number in the centre of the frame, but the others (which were issued in two plates apiece) have a dot or a 'hair line' added to denote the second printing.

One of the plates of the 3d (Plate 3, shown by the addition of white dots in the centre of the frame) is a standard rarity, as is the later plate of the shilling. Scarcest normal stamp of the series is the 9d value

The stamps issued with LARGE uncoloured check letters are a good deal commoner than the 'small letter' series. Designs are similar to the previous set, but a tenpence and a florin denomination was added, and a sixpence in a new design was introduced in 1872. In all the stamps of this set, the plate number is indicated in the body of the design.

The earlier printings of the 3d, 6d, 9d, 10d and 1 sh were made on paper watermarked with two roses, a shamrock and a thistle, representing the heraldic flowers of Great Britain and Ireland. A scarce variety in this watermark is the one where the thistle is substituted by an extra rose; this error appears on all the issues where this watermark was in use. For the 4d value, the 'Garter' watermark was used throughout.

For the later printings of the values named above, and for the 2 sh. and the new 6d value, a 'Spray of Rose' watermark was used. Forming a representative group of these stamps is not too difficult. The 9d and 10d values are the scarcest stamps here.

The only item which can be called a rarity is the BROWN 2 sh. stamp issued in 1880. The 2 sh. frequently met with is in blue, but the brown variety was quoted at £25 in the 1952 Gibbons, has been advanced to £30 in the 1953 edition and appears to be headed upwards by leaps and bounds.

Penny Lilac

There is little scope for specialisation in the stamps of 1880, but with the issue of the Penny Lilac of 1881, we have a common stamp which can be picked up by the hundred and which provides scope for plenty of detailed study. As in all specialist groups, the Catalogue tells only part of the tale, and many shades may be met with which are not mentioned in the catalogue.

These range from a pale, shadowy lilac to a deep purple brown. Most of these shades are quite distinct, and are not the result of soaking in water or of chemical action. Starting off with an accumulation of some hundreds of stamps the first sorting should be confined to a seperation of the two dies in which this stamp was printed.

The first die had 14 dots in each of the corner spandrels, the second 16 Each group (Die I and Die II) should next be sub-divided according to the various shades, and each shade should be placed aside in a seperate envelope. There are certain highly priced varieties of this stamp noted by Gibbons but it is most unlikely that the average accumulation will contain any of these.

After the colour question has been settled, turn the stamps face down and examine the backs for advertisements. A sprinkling of these are almost certain to be found in any fairly large unpicked lot. Last of all check the face of the stamps for any unusual postal markings. The penny lilac was issued to post offices in Malta, Gibraltar, the Turkish Empire, Egypt, and Africa and while the common Maltese 'A 25' cancel is worth only a few shillings, the scarcer items are priced at several pounds apiece

Edwardians

The later Victorians, though common enough in most cases, do not have any great variations suitable for a detailed study, and so we can go straight from the Penny Lilac to the issues of the new reign. Most of the Edward VII stamps were based on the designs of the previous Victorian set.

These stamps are to be seen in a wide variety of shades and two main divisions can be made of stamps printed on 'ordinary' and on special 'chalk surfaced' paper.

In addition, the print order was divided between three presses, each of which can be identified from the stamps themselves. There are eleven distinct catalogued varieties of the ½d. a round dozen of the 6d and a good many in most of the other values.

The great advantage with the Edwardian issues of Great Britain is that only a very few of the stamps are highly priced. In the De La Rue printings, which ran from 1902 to 1910, there are a good many shades to be found in both the ordinary and chalky papers. A variety which one should keep the eyes open for is the 'No cross on crown', appearing on the tenpenny value. The variety is not so very obvious, so there is no reason why some watchful sorter of an old accumulation should not come across it.

It may be mentioned that the postmark can be used as a check in sorting the various printings. While dates LATER than 1910 or 1911 may belong to any group, those prior to May 1911 definitely belong to the De La Rue group.

Grey On Lemon

The stamps printed by Harrisons come in two perforations—the normal 14 and a special 15 by 14 gauge. All the Harrison stamps are printed on ordinary paper. The only rarity in this group is the grey on lemon 3d. value. Edward shades are often so nebulous, however, that one is apt to mistake any of the commoner stamps for the rare variety. It should be noted that the rare shade comes only in the compound perforation.

The stamps printed at Somerset House were in use only a short time, before being superceded by the Georgian issues, so most of them are rated somewhat higher than the ones printed by De La Rue and Harrison. The 6d value of this series is also found with the 'No cross on crown', variety priced at twenty times the normal.

While sorting shades of these Edwardians, a particular check can be kept for the 'scarlet' shades of the bicoloured 10d and 1 sh. values, which are in general far more scarce than the corresponding carmine shades. And if you come across a tenpenny where the colour seems to have run on the face of the stamp, giving it a rosy appearance, have the stamp given a thorough checking over by someone with the necessary experience—it may be the 'aniline' pink variety which is rated at several pounds. But remember—dates prior to October 1911 are out.

Sidelines

The straight postage stamps of Edward afford enough scope, but the specialist collection can be extended to cover the 'Official' groups. Most of the Officials of Great Britain are on the rare side, and at least a brace of items are in the thousand pounder class, but a good many may be found that are almost as common as the ordinary issues and may be met with frequently in any large assorted lot.

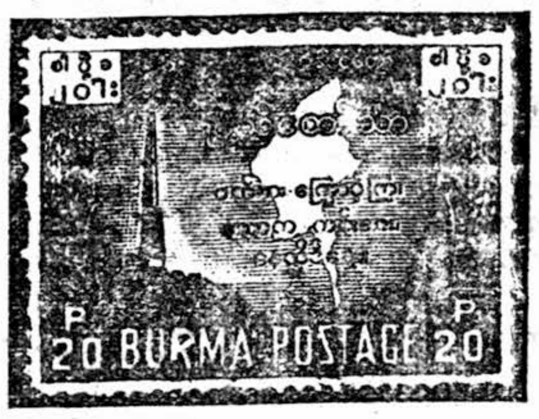
In addition to the stamps listed in the Catalogue there are the 'Perforated Official' varieties, in which various letters have been perforated through the stamps. Since several large firms made it a normal practice to perforate all their stamps as a precaution against theft, the beginner has to make sure that he is not mistaking one of these for the far more elusive 'Officials.'

Incidentally, those stamps which have been perforated with the initials of private firms make an extremely interesting and inexpensive sideline, for most collectors avoid 'perforated' stamps like the plague, and many a scarce item can be picked up for this sideline at a bare fraction of what the unperforated stamp would cost.

For display purposes these perforated stamps should be 'backed' with paper of a contrasting colour, so that the perforated initials can be easily read. For the stamps in deep colours, white backing can be used, for the ones in paler shades, black is ideal.

(To Be Continued)

Welfare State



Shown above is one of the values recently issued by Burma. It forms part of the 'Welfare State' set. Value is expressed in the new currency.

ChangeInN.Z. Coronations

THE original values which had been planned for the Coronation stamps of New Zealand have been altered, due to the raising of the postal rates in the Dominion. The designs and the denominations of the forthcoming set will be as follows:

2d, View of Buckingham palace, with medallion portrait of the Queen inset at right

3d, Portrait of the Queen, with a border on either side ornamented with a Maori motif. The Crown and Royal Cypher 'E II R' will be incorporated as part of the design.

4d, State Coach as used in the Coronation, with the Queen's portrait inset at left.

8d. Westminster Abbey with 'Big Ben' in the distance, and the Crown and Royal Cypher as part of the design.

1sh. 6d., Crown and Royal Sceptre.

The 3d and 8d values will be printed in photogravure by Harrisons. The 2d and 4d denominations are produced by recess printing, the work being carried out by De La Rue's. The 1sh. 6d. stamp — also recess — has been entrusted to Waterlow and Sons.

The four low values have been designed by James Berry, who has been responsible for several New Zealand stamps of past years, while the top denomination is the work of L. C. Mitchell.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia has marked the holding of the so-called "Peace Congress" held recently at Prague by the issue of two labels of 3 kr and 4 kr in red and blue, respectively. Design has been adapted from the Peace Congress posters and shows flags with the word "Peace" in five languages. Picasso's 'Trumpeter Pigeon' is mercifully absent for once!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate superscribed "Tender for supply of Bitumen Boiler sprayers" are invited by the undersigned upto 3 p.m. on 27-2-1953 for the supply of 60 Bitumen boiler sprayers of the following specification:—

(i) CAPACITY:—150 to 200 gallons.

(ii) PUMP:—Hand or machine operated roatary gear type fitted with balancing air chamber.

(iii) BURNER:—Pressure fed oil fired with fuel tank.

(iv) EQUIPMENTS:—Jib crane with winch block-steel tyres-towing tackle.

(v) SPARES:—Rates should also be quoted for spares like pumps spraying equipments and coils for burners noting availability in stock.

DELIVERY:—The tenderers should indicate the Number available in stock and the time required, for the supply of the balance number which should not exceed 3 months.

PRICES:—The prices quoted must be firm for all units whether from ex-stock or on forward delivery basis, and the prices quoted should be F.O.R. Madras delivered at T & M yard at Guindy.

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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R

Sugar will be available to any foodgrains cardholder at all the Government Grain Shops from Sunday, February 1, 1953, on the basis of half a Seer per week on each Individual Ration Card, irrespective of its unit value, at the rate of Re. 0-13-0 a Seer.

Engineers Visit Vaitarna Head Works

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Engineers from all over the country who had assembled in Bombay to attend the thirty-third annual session of the institution of engineer (India), today visited as part of their programme, the head works of the vaitarna-cum-tansa scheme now under construction at vaitarna about seventy-five miles from Bombay.

The members were impressed with the complete mechanisation and the speed at which the works now in progress.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S GOODWILL MISSION

Fifteen American women, members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, headed by Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren (garlanded), President of the Federation, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon on a brief goodwill visit. They were greeted on arrival by representatives of Bombay Presidency Women's Club and the American Women's Club.

Frantic Passengers Jump Into Sea

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS IN RAGING SEAS

GLASGOW, (Scotland) Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter)

FRANTIC passengers from the British steamer 'Princess Victoria,' jumped into the sea today as the ship began to sink in raging seas off southwest Scotland.

Captain James Ferguson ordered the 183 passengers and crew to abandon the ship when the engine-room flooded and the 2,694-ton steamer heeled on to her beam ends.

A destroyer and a fleet of tugs raced to the rescue, and observers reported wreckage and life-jackets floating in the sea in a pool of oil.

A nearby ship radioed that people had been seen on rafts waving frantically.

The 'Princess Victoria,' a railway steamer plying between Stranraer, Scotland, and Larne, Northern Ireland, was twelve miles from Port Patrick, southwest Scotland.

She ran into hurricane force winds soon after setting off from Stranraer.

One Survivor Out Of 7

VANCOUVER, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Seven shivering men crouched on the wing of their sinking plane on Tuesday and took a vote to decide whether they should try to swim for the shore.

They had only 150 yards to go but in the icecold sea, 400 miles north of Vancouver, a man could last only a few minutes.

The vote was yes. One man made it. Six failed.

'Pravda' On 'American Agents'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Moscow radio today quoted 'Pravda', Communist party newspaper, as saying that Soviet State secrets had been betrayed by spies working for a Foreign Power.

The Foreign Power was not identified, but one of the spies was described as an "American agent."'

'Pravda' said in an editorial that spies "recruited in Russia by a Foreign Power from among the enemies of the people are exploiting carelessness in guarding state secrets."

A "number of spies" had been exposed by Soviet Intelligence agents, it added.

West Bengal Does Big Job

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (PTI): West Bengal's Rehabilitation Minister, Mrs. Renuka Ray, today claimed that the State Government had rehabilitated since partition over fourteen lakhs of East Bengal refugees, out of a total of 25.80 lakhs, who had crossed the border.

FAILURE TO PAY D.A.

Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Protest

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31 (PTI): The workers of Maheswari Mills whose 1,000 workers are observing a stay-in strike for the last 14 days as a protest against the failure of the management to pay the dearness allowance of the last three months and the bonus for 1951, took out a procession in the city this morning to enlist public support for their cause.

Mr. S. R. Vasavada, Secretary of the 70,000-member Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association had urged the Government of India on January 19 to take "immediate steps" to change the management of the mills.

Bank Employees 'Protest Day'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31: Members of the Calcutta offices of a Bombay bank observed an 'All-India protest day" today against the bonus cut by the bank authorities.

The employees paraded the streets around Dalhousie Square, the city's main business and office centre, and later held a meeting where demands were made for the usual three month's bonus a year. Employees of other banks also joined the demonstrators, who wore 'protest badges'.

Similar protest meetings were also held in big towns in the muffussil areas in the State.

Former Actress Convicted

BONN, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): A German court here in West Germany in the first spy trial since the war today sentenced Frau Maria Knuth, 46-year-old former actress reported dying of cancer, to four years' hard labour for attempted high treason.

It deprived her of her citizens' rights for five years.

India's Health Plan

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan. 31 At its resumed sitting yesterday and today the Central Council of Health passed a number of resolutions on national malaria control, standardisation of medical education throughout the country, the need for a comprehensive Public Health legislation and prevention of juvenile smoking.

RAILWAY MINISTER PESSIMISTIC

NAGPUR, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Transport and Railways, said here today that with the Railways losing nine to ten crores of rupees income, they could not think of concessions in the pasenger traffic.

Mr. Shastri was replying to a suggestion for raising the age limit of ticket-free children from three to six, at a Congress workers' meeting here.

He said he had no doubt that the Five-Year Plan in respect of railways and shipping would be completed within the plan period.

All-India Khadi Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vaikunath L. Mehta, Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Board appointed by the Government of India, today sought the "co-operation of all sections of the community in extending the scope of these Constructive Activities."

The Board, consisting of members who have been actively connected with the Constructive Programme placed before the nation by Mahatma Gandhi, will be formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister at New Delhi on February 2.

Mahadeo Desai's Son Tours Baroda

KARJAN, January 31 (PTI): Mr. Narayan Desai, now on a walking tour of Gujerat in connection with Acharya Vinoba Bhave's "Bhoodan Yagna" entered Baroda district on Thursday evening.

He is the son of the late Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's secretary.

He has now been on tour for 25 days in Gujerat, covering 258 miles by foot, securing 386 acres of land as donations.

Scarcity In 21 M. P. Tahsils

NAGPUR, Jan. 31: Over 13,50,000 people in 3,086 villages spread over 21 Tahsils in nine Districts of Madhya Pradesh have been affected by crop failure and scarcity of fodder and drinking water, it was officially learnt here today.

The worst-affected are parts of Buldana and Nimar districts involving 7 lakhs of people.

Students Give Up Hunger-Strike

RAJKOT, Jan. 31 (PTI): Five students from the Polytechnic Institute at Bhavnagar who had been on hunger-strike in front of the institution in connection with supplementary examination fees have given it up following a settlement of dispute with the authorities.

PEPSU Congress Enquiry

PATIALA, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. Takhatmal Jain, special representative of the AICC, who arrived here this morning, began his enquiry into the PEPSU Congress affairs. Mr. Jain is expected to spend about a week here to complete the enquiry.

Theft In Parvati Temple

POONA, Jan. 31 (H.S.): It was found yesterday in the noon that the silver crown and silver sandals, belonging to 'Parvati', a well-known and historical temple, were missing. It is stated that this theft must have been committed, when the temple remains closed for 3 hours in the noon.

Britain Lifts Security Veil

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Britain lifted the security veil today on two giant jet plane projects—a military transport and a civil airliner capable of carrying 150 passengers.

Vickers Armstrong, producers of both planes, said the transport—to be known as the Vikers 1,000—will be able to operate over very long distance at high sub-sonic speeds

The airliner—the VC Seven—will be used on trans-Atlantic and trans-continental services.

Indo-Pak Passport Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference met today for drafting of agreed decisions and settlement of details.

The conference is expected to conclude discussions tomorrow.

No Extradition

BONN, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): West Germany will not sanction extradition to France of ex-General Bernhard Lammerding, Commander of the S.S. troops alleged to have killed 642 inhabitants of the French village of Oradour, a West German Justice Ministry spokesman said here today.

CONGRESS VICTORY IN TRICHUR CIVIC ELECTIONS

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 31 (PTI).

CONGRESS has secured an impressive victory in the recent elections to local bodies in the Trichur District of Travancore-Cochin State as compared with the last general elections when there was a left-wing landslide in this area.

In the five municipal councils of Mattancherry, Ernakulam, Alwaye, Paravur and Irinjalakuda for which elections have been held so far, Congress has been returned with a two-thirds majority.

During the general elections, however, barring Mattancherry and Ernakulam the other three areas namely, the industrial town of Alwaye, and the labour centres of Irinjalakuda and Paravur had returned leftist candidates to the State Assembly.

Of the thirtwo seats each in the Mattancherry and Ernakulam Municipal Councils Congress has secured twentyfive and twentyfour seats respectively and of the sixteen seats each in the Paravur and Alwaye Municipal Councils the Party has won thirteen seats each. While at Irinjalakuda it has annexed fourteen of the sixteen seats.

A distinct feature of the municipal elections in these areas is a steady waning of the hold of the Communists on the people.

Elections to three more municipal councils in the district namely Trichur, Kunnamkulam and Chittur are being held today.

Between You And Me

By Me

FOLK dances of India formed the mast-head of the pomp and pageantry of the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi. Tribal dancers from the land of the Nagas on the north-east frontier, contingents from the Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay and kathakali dancers from Kanyakumari, the Land's End of India, vied with one another to exhibit the wealth and variety of folk arts.

The drums, totems, arrowheads and the bugles of the Nagas mixed with the pipes, conches and the "chenda" of Malabar to give swing and sway to the movements and footwork of the dancers. The Naga tribal attire, with women wearing large nose rings and heavy silver ornaments, matched evenly with the bulging garb and the colourful make-up of the Kathakali dancers. Despite the apparent differences in modes and designs, the rhythm that pulsates through the life of India is the same. It is on this common ground of kindred spirit and camaradarie that the new way of life of Free India has to be reared. We badly need a New Look, more so a common outlook.

* * *

It has often been claimed that Indian music supplied the cementing force and worked for communal unity in the warring world of castes and creed in the Middle Ages. But Indian dances have gone farther ahead in breaking down linguistic and provincial frontiers. North Indian devotees and students of Kathakali and Bharat Natya who have gone to Malabar and Tanjore to learn the art, have voluntarily taken to the study of Tamil and Malayalam to grasp the spirit and background of the dances. Similarly, there are non-Bengali dancers in Bombay of the Manipuri school who have learnt the Bengali language for the proper appraisal and setting of the dance. These exchanges have not only led to the discovery of the basic unities underlying the various schools of dance, but also acted as the unifying force among different provinces. It was a capital idea to give top priority to the folk dances of India in the celebrations at the capital. It afforded a unique opportunity to border folks of the frontiers and outposts of India to visit Delhi, which is their own, though Delhi is always distant—'Delhi Durust'. It was also an occasion for the brass hats and Blimps of Delhi to have contact with and firsthand knowledge of the folks and their lives to gear the outmoded administration to meet their needs. From a Rajadhani, Delhi is gradually becoming a "Prajadhani." This is a silent revolution which administrators should not miss to note.

* * *

Moving among the folk dancers—Pandit Nehru urged upon them that India, ranging from the snow-clad Himalayas in Kashmir to the famous temple of Kanyakumari, was their own. It was essential, he added, that every citizen should realise that the whole of India belonged to him, no matter in which part he lived.

How many of us honestly feel that urge?

Are we imbued with the abounding spirit of "Our India—one country"?

Do the citizens of India have a keen sense of awareness of the precious legacy, they have become heir to?

Do they realise that the Republic of India holds sway over more geographical territories than those ruled by emperors like Chandragupta, Asoka and Akbar?

Does the glow of freedom illumine our way of life and generate a new outlook?

These are challenging questions which every honest and loyal citizen has to answer for himself. Viewed in this larger aspect, the Republic Day is an occasion for heart-searching and self-introspection, as well as jubilation. Freedom is what freedom does

* * *

The first reaction to the advent of freedom is that people sometimes confuse liberty with liberties. On some occasions in the exercise of their new-won freedom, they take daring liberties with liberty itself. The "Satyagraha" against the Sales Tax in Rajkot provides an illuminating instance. Many will agree that the Sales Tax levy by States has tried the patience of the public and has evoked strong protests. But the Chief Minister of Saurashtra was responsive to public opinion and climbed down from the original position to carry the people with him. But he failed, and the popular agitation goes on with added momentum.

Now that India is free and the popular writ as expressed by the electorate runs large through the country, there is no warrant for direct action, as there is ample provision for constitutional protest. At any rate, it is a gross misuse of the connotation of "Satyagraha" when a woman agitator breaks the police cordon and slaps the policeman when he tries to prevent her from committing a breach.

REPUBLIC DAY AT CHILDREN'S HOME

Shri Eruch R. Golwalla, the well -known Educationist of Bombay, is seen unfurling the National Flag on Republic Day at the B. J. Children's Home, Matunga.

Memories of 'Satyagraha" in Bombay come to our mind as an eloquent contrast to this incident. Years back when the Congress Working Committee met in the city and took out a mammoth procession on Tilak Day, it was stopped by a police cordon near Bori Bunder. Prominent leaders like Mrs. Naidu, Pt. Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani formed the vanguard of the procession. The procession which was stopped in the evening continued to stay on throughout the night, despite heavy rains, and was subjected to a ruthless lathi charge under the orders of Mr. Hotson, the then Acting Governor of Bombay. The casualties among "Satyagrahis" were heavy, with many head-injuries, but not a policeman was touched. On the other hand, in Rajkot the so-called "Satyagrahis" have taken to violence and many policemen have been injured in the battle with the processionists. It is not "Satyagraha", but a civil war in which a section of the interested parties takes the law in its own hands and dictates to the ruling authority. If this state of affairs continues, it will prove a menace to freedom and the rule of law. It is time that the forces of democracy asserted themselves and knocked sense into the brain of the agitators.

* * *

A Saurashtra newspaper assumed the role of a martyr by announcing non-publication on the Republic Day as a protest against the lathi charge by the police on the demonstrators. The police methods and the allegations of mob violence should be a matter of inquiry, but a newspaper abuses its freedom by becoming a partisan in a moment of crisis. Last year when the Muslims of Allahabad proclaimed the boycott of national celebrations on the ground that a local newspaper wounded their religions feelings by publishing some scurrilous matter, the leaders rebuked them for mixing up communal grievances and marring the sanctity of a national celebration. Occurrences of this type show that we have not fully realised the implications of freedom and the responsibilities of citizenship in a free country. Old outlook and revolutionary changes go ill together.

* * *

Linguistic controversy in the South is taking an ugly shape and proves a fertile source of strife and tension. Though it has been decided that the future of disputed districts will be settled by the award of a boundary commission, a fierce controversy is going on over the possession of Tirupati and Chittoor areas. The hostile demonstrations against the Wanchoo Mission show the Frankenstein which the linguistic tension has brought forth. While the Andhras cry hoarse that they will not have a separate province without inclusion of the city of Madras, the Tamilians have started a counter-offensive by demanding Tirupati in the north and Cape Comorin in the south as the boundaries of Tamilnad. At the Tamil Arasu Conference held last week in Madras, placards containing the slogans "We demand the Republic of Tamilnad", 'Never leave Venkatam (Tirupati)", "Tamilians will risk their lives to save the city", and "Our rights lie in demanding Tirupati as border" were paraded. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, who inaugurated the show, said that the object of the conference was to impress upon the authorities that Hindi should not be forced on the people, and that every attempt should be made to develop Tamil language and art. The trend of the speech shows how linguism and autarchy thrive together. If the provinces are broken up on linguistic basis without a common language, we will relapse to the middle ages; and hence it is that Rajaji said that linguism was a feudal ideal. The moot question is whether regional and linguistic loyalties will foster national loyalty, or black it out. In our battle for "parts", we may lose the "whole."

* * *

IN his speech at the Indian Republic Day celebrations in Karachi, the Pakistan Prime Minister assumed an air of injured innocence and complained that Delhi did not reciprocate the hand of friendship extended by Karachi. Though he waxed eloquent on the common culture and the common struggle for freedom, Pakistan is out to break the links with India not only in cultural but also in trade matters.

The battle of the Rupees has diverted the complimentary and supplementary economy of Indo-Pakistan trade into wrong channels. The trade agreement of August last did not include in its scope important commodities like Pakistan's jute and cotton and India's coal. Recently came a fiat from Pakistan totally banning the import of Indian films as a vital condition for developing the Pak film industry.

There is more politics than trade in this ban. The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and similar public bodies have been demanding retaliatory action against this ban, and if *Delhi acts Pakistan will be hard hit. An analysis of Pak film production throws lurid light on this unwise policy. During the past five years, Pakistan has produced about 25 films, only a few of which* have reached the recognised standard. There are about 250 cinema houses in West Pakistan and over 200 in East Pakistan. Considering the fact that East Pakistan has no producers and West Pakistan produces only half a dozen pictures a year, nearly a hundred Indian pictures are necessary to feed the cinema houses, over and above the imported films from U.K. and the U.S.A. English pictures can never replace Indian pictures, because the vast majority of Pakistan film-goers cannot understand the language. In the face of these facts, the logic and economics of this total ban on Indian pictures remains a mystery.

* * *

The Pakistan authorities do not realise that the ban on Indian pictures will hurt them in more ways than one and may lead to the closing down of a majority of cinema houses. From the Pakistan producers' point of vitw, the income from the distribution and exhibition of Pakistani pictures in Indian markets is in many cases far more than what is realised in Pakistan itself, and in some cases is as high as double the income realised in Pakistan. In a sense, it is the Indian cinema fans that keep Pakistan films going especially in view of the fact that Pakistani films have no currency in other countries. The fact that many Muslim producers, artistes and directors who had opted for Pakistan came back to resettle in India, is itself *eloquent of the precarious state of the Pak film industry. If India retaliates the infant Pak film industry will be completely crippled. A policy of 'Jehads' and "Clenched Fist" neither advances a political cause* nor trade matters.

NEW RICE FARMS ON DESERTED LAND

Success Of Kanara Colonies

SINCE 1948, Bombay State is ensured of a valuable 20,000 bags of paddy annually as a result of the reclamation and colonization of waste and fallow land in the Kanara District of the State.

The land, comprising 2,300 acres and covering 11 villages of Mundgod Taluka, was once a fertile paddy land, watered by several excellent tanks built by the one-time prosperous villagers. The villages, however, came to be deserted due to ravages of malaria and depredations of wild animals; advancing forests made short work of all attempts to make a living out of the paddy land. In 1947, when the last count was taken, there were barely a hundred acres under the plough, the rest having been given up by the villagers as it was physically impossible to inhabit and cultivate the land.

ALL FACILITIES FOR SETTLERS

As a part of the drive to step up food production in the State the question of reclaiming these deserted acres and, in the process, rehabilitating displaced persons and landless farm labourers on them received full attention of the Government and a colonization scheme was drawn up. Bulldozers cleared the lush growth of years from the land, the soil was disced, and bunds formed. A relentless battle against mosquitoes was waged by D.D.T. squads. The area was divided into six and ten-acre farms and then settlers were admitted and land was granted to them according to the size of families. Each settler was helped through various means to begin it all over again. The settlers were given the land on the condition that they grew food crops on it at least for the first five years.

WORK BEGINS

Preliminary work such as levelling the land and putting up contour bunds was done by the settlers themselves. The Government helped them by advancing long-term tagai loans for purchase of animals and implements and for building a house and a shed on easy terms. The houses were built on standardised plans. Farms were fenced with the new type pig-proof fencing, and co-operative gun clubs speedily formed to guard against depredations of wild animals.

IMPROVED FARMING

Improved seed from the Mugud Farm was supplied to all settlers, as also manure mixture to raise good crops. Short-term crop loans, repayable after harvest, were also advanced to them to meet cultivation and labour expenses.

Community wells were dug to supply the population with pure drinking water. Approach roads were constructed to make communication with roundabout villages easy. D.D.T. spraying done by the Government anti-malaria squads at intervals ensures healthy living.

A supervisory committee was set up in the colonies to look to these and other civic needs of the settlers.

Free medical aid is provided by visiting doctors. At Indoor, the first colony to come into being, a post office has been set up, and so also a school for children. The Kasturba Centre trains up the community in hygiene and cleanliness and in First Aid as well.

EXPERT GUIDANCE

The agricultural staff stationed in the colonies, who were the first to come and stay there so that they might restore confidence in the settlers, help guiding the settlers in adopting the right cropping programme and equipping the farms with all requisites for better farming. Each farm requires a careful watch to see that work is not hampered due to ignorance or idleness. Settlers are being taught to grow subsidiary crops to supplement their farm income. The spare time at the disposal of the farm families is being usefully utilised in such industries as bee-keeping, poultry-aising and wood and bamboo-working. Raw material is available in plenty in the neighbouring forests. Quite a few settlers and their families are developing into first-rate craftsmen in the occupation of their choice.

Voa To Broadcast Ike's State Of Union Address

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's State of the Union address to the U. S. Congress on Monday, February 2, will be carried by the Voice of America in a simultaneous coverage.

The broadcast can be heard between 11 and 12 p.m. IST, Monday, on the following frequencies:

U. S.— 11755, 9700, 9650, 9600, 9590, 9515, 6185, 6040 kcs

Manila—9530, 6125, 6060 kcs. 326 metres medium wave.

Honolulu—6195, 6160 kcs

Mr. DULLES IN ROME

ROME, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): John Foster Dulles, new United States Secretary of State, arrived here by air today to open a lightning fact finding tour to Europe.

Mr. Dulles was accompanied by Mr. Harold Stassen, Mutual Security Director

BRITAIN'S TRADE LOOKS UP

LEEDS, (England), Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, said here last night there was good reason to hope that in the second half of 1952 Britain had achieved a balance in her current accounts with the non-sterling world and the world as a whole excluding the American aid.

"We are greatly helped by the fall of 11 per cent. in our imports, mainly as the result of unwelcome but necessary cuts and by a substantial improvement in the terms of trade," he said.

CALL TO HELP "BHOODAN" DRIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): Prof. S.N. Agarwal, Congress General Secretary, today called upon Congressmen to lend their "whole-hearted" support to Acharya Vinobha Bhave's "Bhoodan" movement.

In a circular to Pradesh and District Congress Committees and members of the All-India Congress Committee, Prof. Agarwal said that so far it had been possible to collect only about five lakh acres of land as donations, although the target till the end of 1953 was 25 lakh acres.

Bhopal's Contribution

BHOPAL, Jan. 31. (PTI): 750 acres of land has been donated to the Bhopal State Bhoodan Yagna Committee since its inception during the last fortnight.

The major contribution is of 500 acres of land donated by Mr. Kamrul Hasan, proprietor of a local Urdu daily "Nadeem."

Enquiry Into Bihar Congress Elections

INDORE, Jan. 31 (PTI): The All-India Congress Committee in a telegram has asked Mr. Babulal Patodi, President of the Indore City Congress Committee, if he could proceed and conduct enquiries into the Congress affairs in Bihar on behalf of the A.I.C.C

Mr. Patodi in his reply said that he was prepared to go and conduct the enquiries but wanted a fortnight's time to leave Indore.

Inquiry Into Working Of Controls

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (PTI): The West Bengal Government has it is learnt appointed an eleven-man committee to examine the question of controls on various consumer goods, including medicine and textiles on which control exists. It is headed by Dr. P. C. Guha Roy, Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council.

HIRAKUD: The Chief Engineer of Hirakud Dam Project, Mr. Kanwar Sain, said here that the eastern and concrete dams as well as the deep channel section of the project stood the test of heavy rains and floods last season.

Kenyatta Trial

Prosecutor Objects To Pritt's Remarks

KAPENGURIA, January 31 (PTI-Reuter).

DEFENCE counsel D. N Pritt was accused of "barracking' at the Mau Mau trial here yesterday by Deputy Public Prosecutor Anthony Somerhough in the tenth verbal clash between the two lawyers to date.

Mr. Somerhough said he would not carry on the cross-examination of Jomo Kenyatta if Mr. Pritt was going to interject continually. When Mr. Pritt rose to make an objection Mr. Somerhough exclaimed: "What, are you up again"?—A remark which Mr. Pritt described as "childish and offensive."

Mr. Somerhough then said: "I really cannot carry on with this type of bufoonery".

Mr. Pritt said if he had a millimeter gauge he might be able to measure the strength of one of the prosecution's arguments. Mr. Somerhough said he did not know whether the remark was meant to be another objection or Mr. Pritt's usual extravagance."

NOVEL SOLUTION

A new dispute arose over translation of the evidence yesterday and a novel solution was found.

Mr. George Borwick, a coffee farmer, arrived here yesterday morning to take over the interpretation from Mr. Jonah Kinothia, a thirty-two-year-old Kikuyu. But Kungu Karumba, the only one of the accused who cannot speak English, could not understand the translations, Mr. Pritt said, and others did not think Mr. Borwick a very good Kikuyu speaker.

Magistrate Ransley Thacker left the court with Mr. Pritt, Mr. Somerhough and Mr. Borwick. When they returned, it was announced that Mr. Konothia and Mr. Borwick would translate in turn for five minute spells for the rest of the day.

The problem will be reconsidered by the magistrate over the weekend.

Kenyatta said yesterday his fifth day in the witness box—that he did not know how many members of his Kenya African Union had been convicted of Mau Mau offences. He had not got his records with him.

LOUDSPEAKER DEBATE BY STUDENT STRIKERS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31 (PTI): A large number of students of the Allahabad University abstained from their classes today in response to the University Union's call for a token strike to protest against the recommendations of a recent conference of Vice-Chancellors at Lucknow.

A section of the students, however held a separate meeting the same day and adopted a resolution describing the strike move as "Communist-sponsored."

There were noisy scenes in the University town with students of opposing views on the question of today's strike shouting reproaches at each other. Both the sections made use of loudspeakers to broadcast their respective views.

All the approaches to the Science College, Senate Hall, and Women's department were picketed. Twelve students laid themselves prostrate four hours at the gate near the union building. At one stage a scuffle took place when some students attempted to enter the University compound. In the melee two students fainted.

Rajbhoj Calls It Puppet Body

POONA, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Member of Parliament and General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, today described the Backward Class Commission, announced by the Government of India yesterday, as a puppet body of the Congress' and said that nothing tangible in regard to the welfare and betterment of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Class people could be expected as the outcome of its findings.

RELIEF FUNDS GO BY DEFAULT

(From A Correspondent)

HIMATNAGAR, Jan. 31.

It is interesting to learn that when other parts of Bombay State experience shortage of funds for development works this district allows the funds sanctioned by the State Government to lapse only because of Departmental slackness and equal slackness on the part of public workers. Rs. 50,000 sanctioned for Minor Irrigation is being allowed to lapse for reasons best known to the Public Works Department. Rs. 14 lakhs sanctioned for the whole district, which has only 14.56 per cent literacy, are also not used fully by the Education Department here.

Three test works are opened in Bhiloda Taluka which is the most affected area in the district but to great surprise even on these works sufficient labourers are not coming. Public workers attribute this condition to the inherent habits of the people, namely idling away of their time rather than to work and earn their bread.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS URGED TO UNITE

JAYASINGPUR, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. Hasan Ali Saleh Mohammed, President of the Bombay Tobacco Merchants Association, today urged upon tobacco merchants to work together "one for all and all for one" in order to get their demand for a flat rate of excise duty on different varieties of tobacco conceded by the Government.

Mr. Hasan Ali Saleh Mohammed.

Delivering his presidential address at the second session of the Maharashtra and Karnatak Tobacco Merchants Conference here, Mr. Hasan Ali said that the introduction of a flat rate of duty on all the varieties of tobacco would not only solve most difficulties experienced by the tobacco trade, but would also help the Government to do away with its "cumbrous" administrative machinery set up under the present graduated system of levying the duty. Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Kolhapur District Congress Committee, inaugurated the Conference.

Mr. Hasan Ali gave five reasons in support of the demand for the introduction of a flat rate of duty. Firstly, he said, the class of people using bidi was substantially the same as the one smoking hookah, or chewing tobacco. Secondly, the high rate of duty on tobacco used in the manufacture of bidis has raised the price of the "poor man's bidi" by 30 to 50 per cent.

WORKERS' COST OF LIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During December last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay (base year ended June 1934 equal to 100) receded by a single point to 346, owing to a fall of one point in the food group, that for Ahmedabad (base year ended July 1927 equal to 100) by nine points to 262 owing mainly to a fall of 13 points in the food group and that for Sholapur (base year ended January 1928 equal to 100) by three points to 303. In Sholapur, the index number for the food group advanced by four points to 335, while the index numbers for the fuel and lighting, the clothing and the miscellaneous groups declined by 3, 24 and 19 points to 310, 274 and 285, respectively.

SACKING OF POSTMISTRESS CAUSES RIOT

BALLINALCE, Eire, Jan 31 (PTI-Reuter): Police and civic guards battled with 400 angry villagers demonstrating in this one street village last night because their local postmistress has been sacked.

Sixty police wielding batons charged a crowd of protesting villagers who stoned a police car. Eight people were hurt including three policemen.

Late last night troops were reported on their way to this village, 80 miles north-west of Dublin in county Longford.

The trouble began with the opening of a new post office here to replace the one run by Mrs. Kathleen Devine dismissed by Posts and Telegraphs Minister Erskine Childers last August after a post office inspector found she was 24 hours behind her accounts.

As soon as news of the changeover was known work stopped in farms for miles around and men hurried to the village. The telephone wires were cut.

In the first raid on the post office every window was smashed.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN WEST KHANDESH

Work on the construction of the Purmepada dam in Dhulia Taluka of West Khandesh District, which has been sanctioned as a scarcity relief measure, has commenced. This work would provide employment to about 6,000 persons. The first stage of the bandhara, which will cost Rs. 15 lakhs, will irrigate 8,000 areas.

A full-time medical officer is to be appointed for the Labour Camp at Purmepada. It is also proposed to open a fodder depot for supplying fodder to the 1,000 bullocks employed on the bandhara work.

The recently sanctioned extension work of the Mahide Canal, in Shahada Taluka, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,00,000 is expected to absorb about 5,000 workers. The work, when completed, would irrigate, about 20,000 acres.

Refugees From Khandesh

NAGPUR, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, one of the scarcity affected districts of Madhya Pradesh, has reported "a large influx" of people from the adjoining scarcity areas of East Khandesh District in Bombay.

The M.P. State Government have asked the Deputy Commissioner not to turn them back but to find some employment for them in the relief works in the district or in the newsprint mills' construction.

Kolhapur Does Its Bit

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 31 (PTI): A sum of Rs. 1,648 has been collected for the Maharashtra Famine Relief from the residents of Kolhapur by the Famine Relief Committee formed under the auspices of the local Red Cross Society here.

The collections include a truck load of fodder, two bags of millets and clothing.

The weaving community of Rendal, a village about 12 miles from here, offered 63 new sarees for distribution among the scarcity affected people.

The teachers of a local high school have resolved to contribute one day's salary to the fund.

Bunding Works In Nasik District

Bunding works at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 26 villages of Nasik District, in view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in those villages. Seven of these villages are in Malegaon Taluka, six in Yeola Talukas, four in Niphad Taluka three each in Baglan and Kalwan Talukas, two in Chandor Taluka and one in Sinnar Taluka. These works will cover 26,000 acres.

NEW DELHI: The Training and Employment Service Organisation Committee set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Shri B. Shiva Rao, M.P., to examine the future of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Delhi on Monday, February 9, 1953.

News BRIEFS

HAMBURG: Ex-Major-General Georg Benthack former German Army Commander in Crete, was acquitted here today by a German court of charges of illegally executing four German soldiers.

GENEVA, Jan. 31: The Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organisation is scheduled to meet here on Monday to debate the "recent economic and social trends in the textile industry".

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Alexander Wiley (republican wisconsin) has named himself chairman of a new Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on security affairs which will "review the problem of security in the United Nations and its specialised agencies."

NEW DELHI: The Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate on Monday the first meeting of the recently constituted All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board which has as its Chairman Mr. V. L. Mehta, former Finance Minister of Bombay.

TOKYO: A Japanese trade mission is leaving here on February 10 for a tour of the Middle East, it was officially announced today.

TORONTO: A diamond merchant here was robbed of 6,000 dollars worth of gems, and 500 dollars cash when his pocket was picked on a tram car.

TOKYO: The cadet training ship "Nippon Maru" (2,300 tons) left here today on a 51-day voyage to bring back the remains of Japanese war dead from Pacific Islands.

HYDERABAD (Dn): Nine hundred and ninety nine ounces of gold were produced during last month in the state.

NAGPUR: A thirty-year-old railway police constable, Babulal, fatally stabbed while on duty on the Nagpur station platform Friday night, was given a state funeral on Saturday with full police honours.

SATMALA VILLAGERS FOR DELHI

HYDERABAD, Jan. 31 Eighty peasants of Satmala villages yesterday left Jarandi in Aurangabad district for Delhi to wait on the President and the Prime Minister for the merger of 86 villages on the Hyderabad side of the Satpura range with Bombay State. The peasants will also urge the disintegration of Hyderabad State. The peasants are led by the Praja Socialist leader Mr. Kaka Saheb Deshmukh.

Assistance To Wood Screw Industry

Under the terms of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce Resolution (Tariffs) of March, 1950, as subsequently modified by the Indian Tariff Amendment Acts of 1952, protection granted to the Wood Screw industry will expire on December 31, 1953. The Tariff Commission will therefore inquire whether protection to the wood screw industry should be continued after December 31, 1953.

STRATEGIC MATERIAL FROM RED CHINA

U. S. Paying 150 p.c. Of Ceiling Price

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPA): Senator Joseph McArthy, Republican from Wisconsin, charged yesterday the Government is paying "150 percent of ceiling price" for strategic material from Red China on which an European firm is making "tremendous profits."

He did not identify the commodity or the firm. He said his Senate Permanent Investigating Committee is investigating the case.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 2 2009
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 15 1372
Parsi: Shehrever 3 1322
Sunrise 7-13 a.m.,
Sunset 6-32 p.m
Hightide 01-28, 13-32
Lowtide 07-40, 19-16

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BHATT JANARDAN, son of Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt, aged 30 years expired at 4-00 p.m. on Saturday, 31st January, 1953. Uthamna ceremony at his residence Janu Kunj 9th Road, Linking Road, Khar, on Monday, 2nd February, between 4 to 6 p.m.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Golden Jubilee of the Mandal at St. Xavier's College Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jaykar will preside.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: at 6-00 p.m. at the Sangham premises, Telang Road, Matunga Natya Kalanidhi Sri. P. Sambanda Mudaliar's eightieth birthday celebrations.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Reality and Illusion," at 6-15 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Theories of Evolution. at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m

"INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY: Exhibition of Repin's paintings, inauguration by Mr. S. L. Haldankar at 5-30 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's School Girgaon."

For Maharashtra Famine Relief

The Mulund Yuwak Sangh will collect funds for the Maharashtra Famine Relief. An Advisory Council has been formed of leading citizens of Mulund viz., Rao Saheb Balaram Thakur, Dr. Furandre, Dr. Daftary and Mr. M. M. Rao. Volunteers will go round with boxes from 1st Feb. onwards

City Artists Appreciate Repin's Paintings

Prominent city artists, S L Haldankar, Gurjar V S, N M Kelkar, Shavax Chanda, Gorakshakar S, R C Dhage, N Rajaram Rao, Hussain M F, Ara K H, C S Devendranath, Das Gupta, Ravindra and others have issued the following statement:

"We were glad to be present at a pre-view of the reproductions of paintings and sketches of the celebrated Russian artist, Ilya Repin. As artists interested in the study of the development of art traditions in different countries we studied these reproductions closely. Repin's work we understand, has a great influence on Russian painting today and the legacy of his art is very much valued and cherished.

The reproductions are representative of Repin's wide range of human sympathies as well as his superb technical skill and craftsmanship.

We are strongly of the opinion that the pictures will prove to be of universal interest and as the entire set shows a variety of styles and media and show the mastery of the artist in so many aspects of creative expression, an exhibition of such prints will be of particular interest to artists and art lovers of Bombay. We, therefore, recommend them to see these pictures which are being exhibited under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (Bombay) at the Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaon, from 1st to 8th February, 1953.

U. P. Sweeper's Strike Called Off

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31 (PTI): The strike of sweepers in some of the towns of Uttar Pradesh, started in some cases on the Republic Day and other on January 27 has been called off in about a dozen towns.

Dry Weather Over The Country

ALL-INDIA REPORT

POONA, Jan. 31.

The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, January 31, 1953:—

The depression in the north Andaman Sea crossed lower Burma coast between Rangoon and Moulmein last evening and weakened. Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in east Assam, Gujarat and Deccan (Desh). They were appreciably above normal in north Orissa, east Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, north Madhya Bharat and adjoining parts of Rajasthan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rain or thundershowers are likely to occur at a few stations in north Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south Bihar, Madhya Bharat and north Madhya Pradesh. Dry weather will prevail over the rest of the country.

The following is the forecast issued by the meteorological office at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and valid till Monday morning: Dry weather.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	84	48	0	0.8	+0.8
BOMBAY	83	64	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	81	57	0	0.8	+0.5
Madras	86	66	0	1.2	—0.2
Nagpur	89	56	0	0	—0.4
New Delhi	71	45	0	2.9	+1.9
Poona	91	50	0	0	—0.1
Sholapur	93	56	0	0	—0.1
Surat	89	—	0	0.1	0

GOVT. SCHOOLS NOT TO CHARGE EXTRA FEES

Minister's Reply To S.S.C. Students

Shri Kanti Trivedi, the Convenor of the Bombay Students S.S.C. Action Committee, has issued the following:

Six members deputation of S.S.C. students led by Shri Bhogilal Gandhi met the Education Minister Shri Dinker Rao Desai on 29th and 30th Jan. The deputation discussed with the Education Minister the question of 3 months additional fees being charged from the S.S.C. students.

Shri Dinker Rao Desai on 29th Jan. heard fully the case of the S.S.C. Students and the arguments put forth by the deputation.

The Education Minister while replying to the deputation said that the circular cannot be withdrawn and that he will consider the whole question and reply the next day.

On 30th Jan. the Education Minister in his reply to the deputation said that the Government circular does not make compulsory for the schools to charge the fees and the Government will appreciate if the School authorities do not charge from the Students and a circular in this respect will be issued. HE FURTHER SAID THAT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT CHARGE. WHEREVER CHARGED THEY SHOULD BE REFUNDED. He further said that the cases of those poor students who have not been able to pay the additional fees will be considered.

U.S.-CEYLON AIR LINK

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Trans World Airlines will inaugurate the first direct air service between the United States and Ceylon with the departure of a Constellation from New York next Tuesday Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, the Line's Chairman announced yesterday.

The flight will leave New York every Tuesday and will also serve Paris, Zurich, Rome, Cairo, Dhahran, and Bombay arriving at Colombo on Thursday afternoon, local time.

T.W.A. will be the only United States airline serving Ceylon

I. C. I. Long Service Awards

A presentation of Long Service Awards was made on Friday on the terrace of I.C.I. Central Factory at Sewri at which the Managing Director, Mr. E. W. Oakley gave gold watches to six labour staff recipients, who had completed 25 years' service and silver watches to sixteen who had completed 15 years' service with the I.C.I. Company.

Bombay Farmer Gets 101/4 Maunds Per Acre

RECORD JOWAR CROP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

What may very well turn out to be the highest per acre jowar yield in India during the 1952-53 season has been produced by a farmer in East Khandesh District of Bombay State

The farmer, Mr. Eknath Tukaram Choudhari, of Atraval in Yawal Taluka, competed for crop competitions at the State level and grew the prize-crop on three acres of land. He obtained 8,331-1/2 lbs. or 101-1/4 Bengal maunds of grain per acre. In the 1951-52 crop competition, the highest jowar yield recorded was 6,690 lbs. (80 Bengal maunds) per acre

The farmer harrowed the land twice in June and applied fifteen cartloads of farmyard manure per acre. As rains were late and scanty, the sowing was done late in July. The seed, at 8 lbs. to the acre, was drilled with 14 inches spacing between the rows. There were good rains after sowing, which helped the seed to germinate well. The crop was thinned when about a foot in height. It received superphosphate at 40 lbs. to the acre when plants were about 1-1/2 feet in height, and again at 184 lbs. when at the flag-leaf stage. Two irrigations were given, one in September, and the other a month later

The crop received two harrowings and one weeding.

The previous crops on the prize-plot were cotton and later onions.

Mr. Choudhari is an M.A., B.T., but is intensely interested in farming and cattle welfare.

KATJU'S PLEA FOR A CHANGE OF HEART

NAGPUR, Jan. 31 (PTI): Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Union Home Minister, yesterday said that on a "sacred day" as the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the people should resolve for a change of heart towards social reconstruction. That was the only way of establishing a permanent memorial for Gandhiji, he added.

MILK-VAN MISHAP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons received minor injuries after a milk-van No. BMT 2738 travelling towards Mohammadali Road struck the concrete tram-stand opposite the J. J. Hospital at 4-30 this morning and turned turtle.

The three persons were the occupants of the milk van.

The car was damaged rather seriously and the milk valued at over Rs. 300 was flowing down the street. After hitting the concrete wall of the tram stand, the front axle of the car unhinged itself from the chassis and the body turned turtle, upsetting its contents.

A road block was caused at this important junction and the police were diverting traffic until 9 a.m. when the van was removed to the side of the road by the Police Removal Department.

CITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new four-member committee for the selection of visiting staff at the School of Architecture for the session 1953-54 has been appointed by the Government of Bombay. The personnel of the committee is the Dean, the Joint Dean and the Professor of Architecture of the Sir J.J. School of Art and Mr. P. P. Kapadia. F.R.I.B.A. The term of the committee is one year.

The appointment of visiting lecturers in the Architectural Section will be made for one academic year only

Drug Prices Revised

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949 has been further amended by the Government of Bombay. Copies of the amending Order, which has been published in part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of January 31, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Garden, Bombay.

The amending order revises the maximum prices of certain drugs manufactured by the Ciba Pharma Limited, the Allen & Hanburys Limited and the Burroughs Wellcome & Company.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 N Choksey, G songs, 08-15 V Khan, sitar 11-45 W Deshpande, bilawal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V Khan, sitar, 13-40 Music of Bibelius.

17-30 S P Shirodkar, multani, 18-05 To be announced, 18-10 AIR artist, sarangi, 18-30 W Deshpande, barwa, 19-00 N Choksey, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR quartet, 19-30 S P Shirodkar, hanskinski, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 H Khan, thumri. 20-45 N Choksey, G songs, 21-15 N Mahadevan K music 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS 353 metres.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S P Shirodkar, vocal, 08-45 Shanta Bedekar, Gurjar & Madgulkar compsns., 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S Singh, Tansen's todi, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Shanta Bedekar, Khadilkar compsn., 13-30 Anima Roy, H songs, 13-50 H Khan, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Anima Roy, H songs, 18-10 To be announced, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Shanta Bedekar, Rangnekar compsns. 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog. 21-30 W Deshpande, behagda, 21-15 V Khan sitar. 22-30 H Khan vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-15 R D Nigeskar, cl. music, 08-15 R D Nigeskar, desi. 09-00 A Hussain, thumri, 09-15 Recital from Delhi. 10-00 For children, G., 18-00 To be announced, 18-10 Tarini Munshi, geets, 18-20 Madhuri Khare, Upadhyay's works. 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Nainan nir (Ahm.) 19-00 R D Nigeskar, samayne raag. 19-15 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda). 19-35 Svar lahari (Baroda). 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 R D Nigeskar, champka, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour, (Ahm.), 21-15 Madhuri Khare, Gandhi geets, 21-30 "Aaddi maarg", G.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84 & 41.72 in morning & 25.05 & 41.72 in evening.

7-15 a.m Music in March Time 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Interlude, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. Home News from Ceylon 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites. 5 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme. 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 & 16-45 Sports. 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 'Take it from here'.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-25 Mail bag

Western Music

At 10.00 p.m. on Sunday (1st February) All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a Studio Concert of Western Music featuring M. Mierowski, the well-known pianist. The programme will include Beethoven's "Sonata in E Flat Major Op 81a" and Chopin's "Sonata in B Minor" and it can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres.)

Symposium On Technical Aid To Food Industries

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

A two-day Symposium on Technical Aid to Food Industries organised by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, will be inaugurated at Mysore on February 4, 1953, by Shri K. D. Malaviya, Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research Government of India

The Symposium will study all aspects of rationalising food industries. Specific problems, which will be taken up, include the importance of providing food standards for India, statistical quality control in the food industry, chemical engineering in the industry, micro-biological aids to food industries, technical aid to food preservation, fruit canning and the manufacture of fruit juices, cold storage and refrigeration. Technical control of cereal processing and the technical requirements of the baking and the chocolate industries will also be studied.

A number of State Governments, certain Central Ministries and a large number of firms all over India will participate in the Symposium.

RANGA MEETS KHEDUT LEADERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, President of the Krishikar Lok Party, who is now in Bombay, yesterday met the leaders of the Gujarat Khedut Sangh. He is understood to have told them that till the final outcome of the merger talks between the K.L.P. and the leaders of the Congress was known, the Khedut Sangh, the Bharat Kisan Sammelan, and the Weavers' Congress should continue to work with the usual vigour.

He is also understood to have conveyed to them the details of the talks he had with the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. and the Congress President in the first week of this month at Delhi.

The leaders of the Sangh told him about the decisions taken at the Bombay State Peasants Proprietors' Conference held at Poona on January 25.

They requested him to discuss with the Chief Minister of Bombay proposals which would help adjust the relations between the peasant proprietors and the tenants.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the New Jack Printing Works Limited, and the J. Walter Thompson Company (Eastern) Ltd., both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant and the other to that of Shri I. G. Thakore.

The dispute in the New Jack Printing Works relates to the workers' demands in respect of basic wages, dearness allowance, gratuity, bonus, provident fund and other conditions of service and in the J. Walter Thompson Company relates to the workers' demands for bonus for the year 1950.

New Zealand Trade Envoy Meets Morarji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. John B. McGuire, Trade Commissioner for New Zealand in India, called on Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, at the Secretariat, Bombay, today.

Bombay Ministers

Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Education, will leave for Poona on February 3 and return to Bombay the following day.

SHRI SHANTILAL H. SHAH

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Public Health, will leave for Delhi on February 4 and return to Bombay on February 6

MOTHER INDIA AS SANTA CLAUS

H. H. Maharaja, Karni Sinhji of Bikaner, introduced a novel idea at the Republic Day celebrations. Indian children on Republic Day got gifts from Mother India as they do in Western countries from Santa Claus on Christmas Day.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX, A BIG HURDLE

Keskar Explains Delay In Giving Relief To Film Industry

MADRAS, January 31.

DR. B. V. KESKAR, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting appealed to the film industry today to make itself a more essential and useful industry to the country than it was at present, so that it could secure the sympathy, goodwill and co-operation of the Central Government, State Government and, above all, those of the society which it was seeking to serve.

The Minister, who was addressing the members of the Southern India Film Chamber of Commerce, said that the film industry could not be construed to be merely an industry like that of the textiles or others. It was a social industry and was a big factor in society.

The Government, the Minister observed, was not at all hostile to the film industry, and if the industry became really progressive, the Government would render it all possible help. He said that the industry was not well organised and was in a chaotic state at present.

EVEN NEHRU FAILS

Dr. Keskar said the delay in implementing the film enquiry committee's report was due to "material and physical difficulties" that faced the Government. One of the main recommendations of the committee was uniformity in entertainment tax in the country. But the entertainment tax was purely a state subject. The Central Government could not by raising a big stick make the State Governments agree to a uniform rate of entertainment tax. The Union Government, he said, had strongly put to the State Governments the cause for accepting a uniform rate of entertainment tax. "We were not able to get more than one State Government to support this proposition. All the State Governments were vehemently opposed to this idea," he said.

One of the reasons, said the Minister, which the State Governments put forward was that the film industry was not co-operating with them in the social progress of the country. Even the Prime Minister of India was not able to persuade the State Governments. They were unanimously opposed.

Dr. Keskar said: "Your industry, and your standing in the country, would depend on the goodwill and co-operation of the society as a whole and the Governments representing that society."

In producing films in the country, the industry should keep in view a starting point. Whatever

(Continued on page 17)

TEN JAILED IN RAJKOT

Anti-Sales Tax Satyagraha Again

RAJKOT, Jan. 31 (PTI). A batch of ten persons — the first to be arrested since the general release of anti-Sales Tax demonstrators last month — were sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default one month's additional S.I by the first class magistrate of Rajkot today.

The persons had been taken into custody this afternoon when they tried to picket Government offices in Rajkot.

The decision to resume "Satyagraha" before the Secretariat was taken at a public meeting of the Praja Parishad late last night.

Mr. Narsi Govind Patel, the President of the Parishad, who was recently released from detention addressing the meeting said that fight against the tax has now entered the "fourth stage" of its progress.

He deprecated the tendency of some agitators to undertake fasts in connection with the agitation.

He said that "fight" would continue in a "non-violent manner.

A spokesman of the Parishad stated this evening that five persons were on fast in connection with the agitation. Three of these persons were not taking any cereal food, while two others including Mrs. Narmadapen Joshi, a woman agitator released from jail yesterday, were on complete fast he said.

FOUR KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

Demonstration Turns Violent

JAMMU, Jan. 31: Four persons were killed and two injured when police opened fire yesterday on "violent demonstrators" in Jorian, 32 miles from Jammu, according to a press not issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Earlier, the police lathi-charged and tear-gassed the crowd which pelted stones and grappled with the police, the press note said.

"The incident was the culmination of grave violence and lawlessness now prevailing in Jammu and Akhnoor thesils," the press note added.

Jaya Prakash To Meet Nehru

INDORE, Jan. 31 (UPI). Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, Praja Socialist leader, left Kushalgarh today for New Delhi to meet Prime Minister Nehru. He will have informal discussions with Mr. Nehru tomorrow.

During his talks with Mr. Nehru, which is in fulfilment of a long-standing invitation from the Prime Minister, Mr. Jaya Prakash will stress the importance of the suggestions made by the Famine Conference recently inaugurated by him at Kushalgarh. The discussions, it is understood, will also centre round the Five-Year Plan.

The Praja-Socialist leader said that the question of co-operation with Government arose, only if the latter "makes fundamental changes in its policy."

NO TRUCK WITH FEDERATION

Stockil Calls For Crusade Against Britain

FORT VICTORIA (Southern Rhodesia), Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S opposition and Rhodesia party leader Mr. Ray Stockil told a public meeting here last night that he strongly opposed Central African federation on the terms to be announced in next week's government paper.

Mr. Stockil advised his audience to reject federation, adding there was still a chance that a more attractive alternative might come in the near future.

The present scheme left no room for the future constitutional improvements, he said. Any changes which should be made would lead to a position inferior to that Southern Rhodesia now enjoyed.

Mr. Stockil said that if federation was turned down, Northern Rhodesia would soon demand self-government.

And if Britain did not want "to lose all that was left of the Commonwealth" he suggested this would be granted—and there would be nothing to stop the two colonies amalgamating.

"It is going to take courage to turn down this scheme in face of important politicians, big business concerns and the British Government. But in the interests of Southern Rhodesia, we have got to do it," Mr. Stockil said.

GOOD FOR WHITES ONLY

DURHAM (England), Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Paramount chief Mpezeni of Northern Rhodesia, a member of the delegation of African chiefs now in England, said here last night that Central African Federation would be good only for Europeans—not for Africans.

Chief Mpezeni told the political societies of Durham University that his people did not want any more domination from white settlers.

"My people warn that if the British Government imposes federation on us, there is no knowing what will happen.

"You are shouting about the Mau Mau in Kenya.

"It has been caused by the domination of white people. Please do not make the Mau Mau come to Northern Rhodesia."

MINISTER DISQUALIFIED

PATIALA, Jan 31 (PTI): The Election Tribunal today set aside the election of Chaudhari Attar Singh, Civil Supplies Minister, and disqualified him from contesting elections for a period of six years under Section 130 of the Representation of Peoples Act.

Chaudhari Attar Singh was elected as an independent candidate from the Badra-Satnali constituency.

The election petition filed by a voter of the constituency raised two objections against the election of Chaudhri Attar Singh. They were that he was below 25 years of age and that he had employed the Lambardar of his village, who is a Government servant as his polling agent.

The tribunal held that the evidence with regard to the first point was not dependable. It upheld the second point as a major objection and accepted the petition challenging election.

BIG FALL IN SUGAR OUTPUT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31: The total production of sugar in India during the season 1952/53 (November-October) is estimated at 13.1 lakh tons as against the actual production of 14.8 lakh tong in the preceding season, according to the first official forecast on the production of sugar directly from cane

Wire-Stealers Electrocuted

SAD END OF TWO KATHODIES

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Jan. 31.

Two Kathodies were electrocuted today at 1-30 a.m. Later their bodies were taken possession of by the town police for post-mortem. It is understood that these two Kathodies were telegraph wire-stealers and they mistook the electric wires as telegraph wires. The two men climbed up the Tata Company's tower No. 22 in Kirkire's gardens, Kalyan, and attempted to cut the wires. As the wires are live ones they were immediately electrocuted and fell on the ground dead. No relatives of the deceased have come forward to claim the bodies.

BOMBAY BUDGET ON FEBRUARY 21

Two-Month Session Of Legislature

The coming budget session of the Bombay Legislature will last two months, according to the present programme. On the first day of the session, which opens on February 16, at the Council Hall, Bombay, the Governor will address a joint House of both the Chambers—the Assembly and the Council. The session will conclude on April 16.

According to the calendar of the meetings, the Assembly will discuss the Governor's Address on February 19 and 20. Supplementary Demands will be placed before the House on February 18 and the Budget Estimates for 1953-54 on February 21. February 24 and 25 have been reserved for discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands and February 28 for discussion and voting on the Supplementary Appropriation Bill. General discussion on the Budget Estimates will take place from March 2 to 5 and voting of demands from March 6 to 19. Discussion and voting on the Appropriation Bill will take place on March 24. The other days are reserved for official Bills and other official work, except six days—March 20 30 and 31 and April 14, 15 and 16 which have been reserved for non-official business

COUNCIL AGENDA

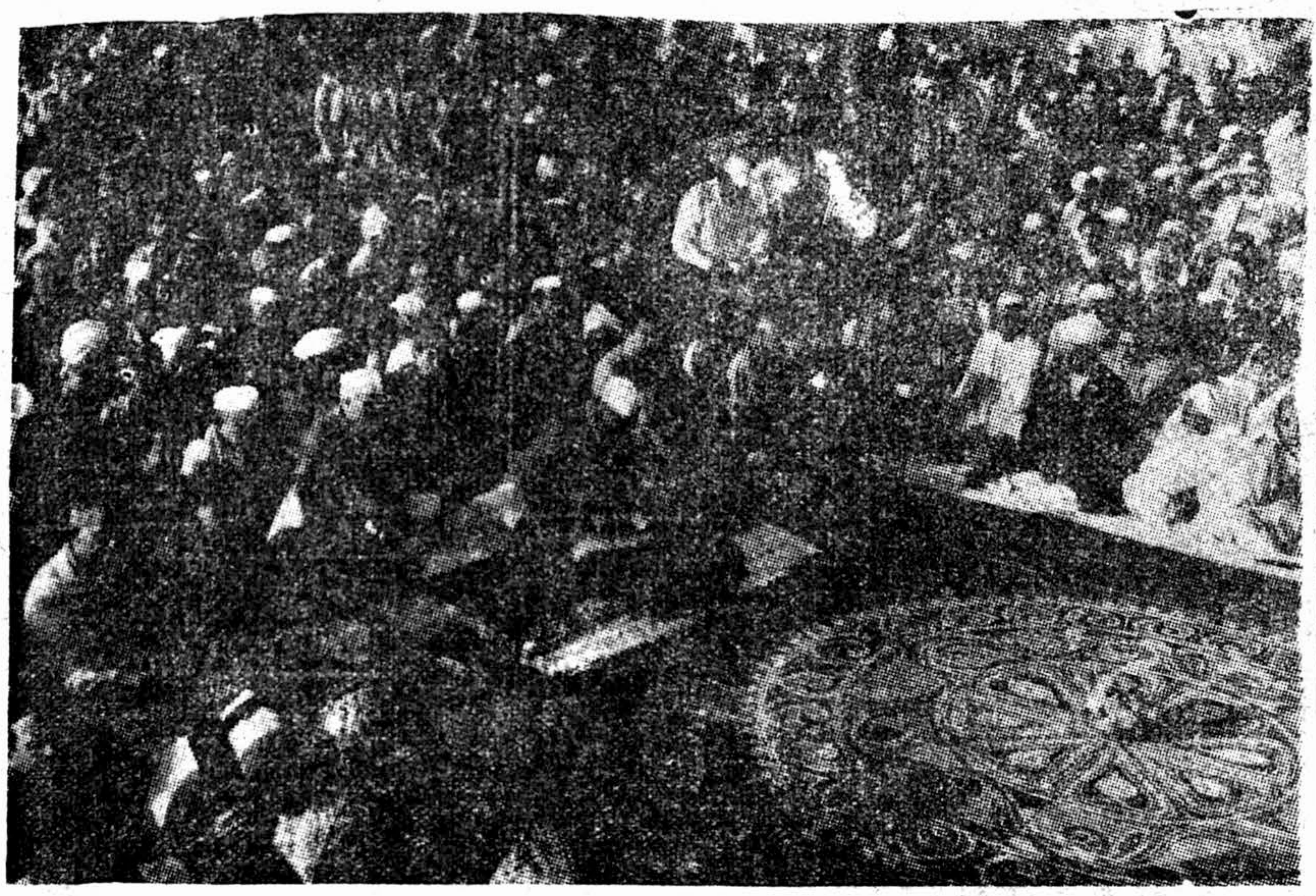
In the Council, the Supplementary Demands will be placed before the House on February 18 and thereafter discussion will take place on the Governor's address, which will continue on February 19. The Budget Estimates will be placed before the House on February 21, the same day as before the Lower House The Council will discuss the Supplementary Demands on February 23 and hold general discussion on the 1953-54 Budget Estimates on February 27 and 28. March 2, 4, 26 and 31 and April 1, 13, 14 and 15 are reserved for official Bills and other official business and April 2 and 16 for non-official business

Composite Budget For Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Madras Government is preparing a composite budget for the whole state for the ensuing financial year, pending an announcement on the date of formation of the Andhra State.

DELHI FEARS BIG FLARE-UP

PRAYERS AT RAJGHAT



Special prayers were held at Rajghat (Delhi) in observance of Mahatma Gandhi's death anniversary on Friday. The President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister were among those who participated in the prayers. Photo shows the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad; the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; and the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru participating in the special prayers at the 'samadhi' of the Father of the Nation.

BEWARE OF MEDO

Pak Leaders Warn Govt. Against Imperialists

KARACHI, January 31 (UPI).

THE demand that the Pakistan Government should categorically declare that it will not participate in the Middle East Defence Organisation "or any plan of this nature, nor will it enter into negotiations on such matters" was today made in a joint statement by several prominent leaders of political parties and non-political organisations of Karachi.

They also demanded that the government should not allow "our land, naval and air bases to be used by any foreign power."

The statement which was signed by leaders of the Jinnah Awami League, Azad Pakistan Party, Socialist Party, Islam League and lawyers, religious and labour organisations called the M.E.D.O. "an Anglo-American imperialist trap" and said that these powers were trying to enlist "our support in maintaining their rule of colonial exploitation" over the Middle East.

They warned the people not to fall prey to suggestions that by joining any imperialist alliance, Pakistan will get Kashmir. "Instead, once we get enmeshed in their machinations, we will further lose our existing sovereignty and independence. Imperialists can never be friendly to our aspirations," it said.

They ridiculed the fact that Anglo-American imperialists "whose hands are stained with blood of the Middle East people, all Muslims and under whose stronghold Muslim nations are groaning have the audacity to present this plan for our defence."

The statement posed the questions: "Against whose aggression, do they want to defend us?

Are they blind to the fact that it is their own iron claws which are buried deep in the body of the Muslim world."

The statement said that Egypt, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria were today struggling to break imperialist fetters and the imperialists now wanted to enlist Pakistan's support in order to maintain their rule over the Middle East.

The statement urged that Pakistan should remain neutral in the present cold war or future war between two world camps and should endeavour to ease international tension in the interest of world peace.

They called on the people of Pa-

(Continued on Page 17)

CONGRESS-JAN SANGH CLASH

3 Injured In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Jan. 31 (PTI): A head constable and two other persons were injured in a clash between Jan Sangh volunteers and Congressmen at a public meeting held here last night in observance of the fifth death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Eleven persons who were arrested, were later released on bail.

Jan Sangh volunteers, it is stated, started shouting slogans as Mr. Shyam Lal Saraf, Health and Development Minister of Kashmir, rose to address the meeting. Police were called in when the crowd became unruly.

Later, Mr. Saraf addressed the meeting

Afghan Honour For Pt. Onkarnath

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (UPI). Afghanistan's highest award for art, the gold Medal for "mausique," was given here today at a ceremony at the Afghan embassy to India's leading Musician, Pandit Onkarnath.

The Afghan Ambassador, Dr. Najibullah, presenting the medal to Pandit Onkarnath on behalf of king Zahir Shah said the King who was a great lover of Indian music deeply appreciated Pandit Onkarnath's art during his visit to Afghanistan in October, when he gave several recitals. Of these two were especially for the king.

The medal is a big disc of gold, with the fabulous bird for music, 'Maaiqua' embosed on one side and Pandit Onkarnath's name and the year inscribed in Persian on the other. The clip of the medal is an exquisite gold pattern of a harp. Pandit Onkarnath is the first Indian to receive this high honour from Afghanistan.

Dr. Najibullah made a reference to the intimate cultural ties between his country and India. The ceremony was symbolic of that relationship, he said.

'Flu Will Continue For Some Weeks

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The present influenza epidemic in Britain is likely to last for a few weeks more the Medical Officer of Health for London County Council Dr. J. A. Scott said last night. The epidemic was of a mild type but very infectious.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan To Be Exchanged For Rizvi?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, January 31.

IT is understood, the Government of Pakistan are seriously considering the proposal to have Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Red-Shirt Leader, exchanged with Sayed Kassim Rizvi, the well-known Razakar leader of Hyderabad (Deccan).

The idea is said to have mooted on account of passing of a special resolution by the Hyderabad Session of the Indian National Congress, which demanded immediate release of Badshahkhan, more particularly known as the Frontier Gandhi.

In this connection it has been pointed out that in the past also, the two Governments had exchanged some of the each other's prisoners including Dr. Qureshi of Delhi and therefore. it is felt that the present exchange proposal might also find favour with the Government of India.

Free Hand To Chiang Deplored

U.S. PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW FLEET FROM FORMOSA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI)

THE first Indian reaction to American press reports that United States Seventh Fleet might be withdrawn from Formosa Straits enabling the Chinese Nationalists to attack the mainland was extremely critical, writes PTI diplomatic correspondent.

President Eisenhower's Press Secretary Mr. James Hagerty said at a press briefing at Washington yesterday that he knew nothing to confirm the reports.

Observers here believe that the reported move, if correct, would lead to extension of the Korean conflict. They feel reversal of Truman's policy in regard to Formosa would embarrass such of those nations who have already recognised Peking regime and approved of United Nations policy in respect of Korea.

So far it has been the endeavour of "all concerned" to take every possible step to ensure that the Korean conflict does not spread and to take such steps which would lead to a speedy end of the Korean conflict. But it is feared the move to encourage invasion of the Chinese mainland or participation otherwise in Korean conflict by "discredited Chiang Kai-Shek regime" would not only queer the pitch of cold war but also nullify the efforts of India and others who backed her to bring peace to unhappy Korea.

There is no Indian official reaction available to the reported move because no such information has been received here "officially."

Britain Not Yet Consulted

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has not consulted Britain about a possible decision to withdraw her Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters to enable Chinese Nationalist forces to assail the China mainland, an authoritative source said here today.

But the source did not discount a suggestion that the subject had been discussed between President Eisenhower and Mr. Churchill when they had informal talks in New York earlier this month.

These talks took place before Gen. Eisenhower took office.

CEYLON'S CONCERN

COLOMBO, Jan. 31 (PTI):— Prime Minister of Ceylon Mr. Dudley Senanayake expressed concern when informed tonight of American press reports that President Eisenhower was considering withdrawal of U.S. Seventh Fleet from Formosan guard duty enabling Chinese Nationalists to attack the mainland.

Ceylon and China concluded a trade agreement which came into force from January 1, this year whereby shipments of rice and rubber will flow between the two countries for the next five years.

Mr. Senanayake, however, declined to say anything at the moment. He told PTI that he would study the situation based on clear and authoritative information and announcements from Washington.

CONGRESS WILL STAND BY IKE

WASHINGTON, Jan 31 (PTI-Reuter):— President Eisenhower assured today of strong support in Congress for his expected move to release the Seventh Fleet from Formosa duty and open the way for Nationalist raids on the China mainland.

Authoritative officials told reporters that—barring a last minute change in plans—the President will announce the release of the Seventh Fleet from Formosa duty in his State of the Union message on Monday.

This would reverse the June 27, 1950, order by former President Truman under which the Fleet had "neutralised" Formosa.

One effect of the expected move would be to release Nationalist troops for commando type raids and possibly air strikes against the Mainland.

FIRST MOVE

This could draw off Chinese Communist troops' strength from Korea and might be President Eisenhower's first step toward the Administration's announced goal of making it unprofitable for the Communists to continue the struggle there.

The general understanding in Congress is that President Eisenhower would make it clear that Chiang will be strictly on his own in any "hit and run" raids

(Continued on Page 17)

India's First 'Red-Hat'

His Eminence, Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay will arrive in Bombay on Friday, February 6 by Air-India International 'plane from Rome. The above is a picture of the newly created Cardinal for India in his robes and the perpetual "red-hat." which he wears only twice in his life-time—when installed and on his coffin.

An incident in the match between the Lusitanians and the Dockyard in the Senior Hockey League. Photo shows Saxby (right) as he is about to score a goal.

Depleted Lusis Gain Full Points

CENTRAL RAILWAY HAVE A SEDATE TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUGH fielding a depleted side Lusitanians 'A' secured two points against Dockyard 'A' in the Senior Hockey League with a four goals to nil victory, while earlier Central Railway secured a similar marginal victory over St. Xavier's College 'A' at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

The margin of victory of the Lusitanians does not flatter them in any way. They were full value for many more goals and in this they were aided by the poor goalkeeping of Borthwick. Lusis started off with only ten men, but were a full side after the 20th minute.

Dockyard were not at all at home and never settled down to any constructive play. In fact, it was their defence that broke down and let the side down.

Lusitanians scored against the run of play in the eighth minute of play though during this period they were playing with only nine men on the field. Frank Correa sent in a beautiful drive from the top of the circle from a pass by John Vaz.

Dockyard had a very good scoring chance midway through, but L. Vaz, their centre forward lost control in trying to scoop from a difficult angle. A minute later, Saxby ran through on his own and eluded the defence, but his final effort was brought to nought by goalkeeper Borthwick. Saxby was rewarded a few minutes later with the goalkeeper deflecting the ball into his own goal.

Five minutes before the breather, Walter D'Souza converted a penalty corner to give Lusis their third goal.

The Lusitanians were provided with a penalty bully in the opening minutes of the second half when Reg Whyte stopped a ball with foot when Saxby drew the goalie out and Peter Pereira pushed the rebound into goalmouth, but Whyte stopped with his foot. Saxby took the bully, but Whyte beat him to it.

Five minutes before the end the 'Lusis' gained another penalty bully this time Whyte stopped a shot from Saxby with his foot with the goalie out of position. Amir converted the bully.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS 'A': Menezes; H Gonsalves, Walter D'Souza; V Carvalho, Amir Kumar, O Fernandes; L Vaz, J Vaz, Saxby, Frank Correa, P Pereira.

DOCKYARD 'A': Borthwick; C LeFebour, R Whyte; M D'Souza, Jafari, Colombowalla; J Pereira, Nazareth, L Vaz, K LeFebour, Duarte.

Umpires: D Fernandes and Z daSilva.

Central Railway maintained their position as second in the league table when they accounted for St. Xavier's College 'A' by three goals to nil early this evening.

The Central Railway were superior to the young Collegians in all respects, but the College defence proved to be masters. Though subjected to relentless pressure for a major part of the game deep defenders Owen Ferreira and Gerry D'Souza drove the planned attacks of the Railway forwards back.

Had the College attack showed more dash, then the Railway may not have been so fortunate. Besides the two goals scored by the Railway in the initial half were due to poor showmanship on the part of the goalie. He, however, made up for these lapses in the second half.

Munir scored the Railway's first goal with a feeble left scoop and Pillay followed him in similar fashion. Padda completed the Railway's tally in the second half with a solo effort.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RLY. 'A': K D'Souza; Kishen, Quayyum; Venugopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu; Thangavelu, Pillay, Padda, Munir, Ramloo.

ST. XAVIER'S 'A': C Gonsalves; O Ferreira, B D'Souza; O Braganza, T Fernandes, C Pereira; A Fernandes, N D'Mello, J Charles, C D'Costa, J Mascarenhas.

Umpires: O Fernandes and Z daSilva.

National Hard Court Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday: The preliminary rounds in the men's singles event of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championships commenced this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana courts. A very heavy programme was gone through both in the morning session as well as in the evening.

The important results were:—

J. M. Kantawala beat K. Santook 6-4, 6-3; M. R. Desai beat Bombawale 6-3, 6-4; R. N. Bhagwat beat J. A. Peace 6-2, 6-1.

Indian Teams For Karachi Hockey

KARACHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Quaid-i-Millat (Liaquat Ali Khan) Gold Shield Hockey tournament is scheduled to commence here in February.

According to the organisers three teams from India—Bombay, Allahabad and Delhi—are expected to participate.

Inter-Mills Cricket

KOHINOOR BEAT KHATAU

BOMBAY, Saturday: Despite splendid knock by K. R. Panjri, who scored an unbeaten 154 runs out of his side's second innings total of 433 runs against Kohinoor Mills, Khatau Mills, holders, lost by 371 runs on the fifth day of the play-to-a-finish of the Mills Cricket Tournament at the Islam Gymkhana today.

Set to get 509 runs for a win, Khataus continued at their overnight total of 335 for 7 and were all out for 433 in less than two hours of play the top-scorer being Panjri who carried his bat for a magnificent 154 aided by 19 fours. M.P. Mistry gave a good stand and hit up a sound 46 runs. Skipper Gupte took 3 for 59 runs and Creado and Samuel took 2 wickets each for 95 and 100 runs respectively.

Davar's College Of Commerce

Annual Athletic Sports of Davar's College of Commerce will be held at Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground from 2-30 to 6 p.m. on Sunday (1st February) when all past and present students and their parents, friends and family members are cordially invited to witness the sports. The Cambatta Championship and Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cups, Mrs. Sodawaterwalla and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cups as well as Dinshaw Panthakey Challenge Cup and Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee Challenge Cup, will be put up for competition as in past years. There is one open event, 440 Yards Flat Running Race, open to bona fide students of all Colleges

EAST ZONE SCHOOLS FINAL POSTPONED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (PTI): The dates of the East Zone Schools' final match between Bengal and Bihar have been altered to suit the conveniences of the teams.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India announced today that the dates of the match were now February 4 and 5, instead of February 5 and 6.

The Bihar team will reach Calcutta on February 3.

Gujerat Cyclist At Quilon

QUILON, Jan. 31 (PTI): 22-year old Nanubhai Patel, a member of the Gujerat Congress Seva Dal, now on a cycle tour of India arrived here last evening after pedalling over 1,500 miles of the sub-continent. Mr. Patel left for Trivandrum this morning.

WASHINGTON: The United States Senate on Friday confirmed Mr Roger M. Kyes, former Vice-President of General Motors as Deputy Secretary of Defence.

HOLDEN DISQUALIFIED FOR FOUL PLAY

Professional Wrestling Session Opens

BOMBAY, Saturday.

OVER ten thousand watched referee Jeji Goldstein disqualify the famous Australian "grappler" Tiger Holden in the main fight of the first day's programme of the International Free Style American Wrestling Tournament. Pitted against the Malayan champion Dara Singh, Holden was given two warnings for continued foul play and the fight for the Championship of Bharat (1953) ended on a sensational note in the fifth round with Holden being disqualified.

The three bouts on the programme this evening provided wrestling worthy of professionals and their methods. The bulky matsmen showed all the tricks of the sport, slipping one hold after another and with great ease riggling out of them also.

Sundagar Singh, the Strait-Settlement champion won his fight against Allen Pinfold by the only fall scored in the fifth round after having thrown the Queensland champion on the mat a couple of times immediately prior to the fall. There was little stalking in this bout.

The Sergei Orloff-George Zbisko fight saw plenty of rough and foul wrestling, most of which was done by the Russian Orloff. Despite being pulled up on many occasions, Orloff not only got away with his foul methods, but got the verdict by virtue of a knock out in the sixth round.

Famed for his "bear Hug", the Russian struck the first blow as early as the second round. Getting Zbisko in his clutches through the Boston Crab, he had the Polish strongman plead for mercy, and a submission fall was awarded by the referee to Orloff. Zbisko retaliated by getting the second fall of the match, when in the fourth round a Body Press and Body Flat fall was awarded against the Russian. The two "heavys" fought a gruelling battle in the last two rounds, but the Pole could not escape the Russian Bear's hug, failing to answer the count of ten and being considered knocked out.

The fight of the evening, the bout for the Championship of Bharat started on a very sporting note, both the wrestlers obeying even the smallest of referee's rulings. But as the fight progressed first Tiger Holden and in the very closing stages even Dara Singh made it a rough house. Dara Singh had always the upper hand and continuously had the Australian in his scissor grip with which he made his opponent roll on the mat in a regular circle.

In the third round Holden was warned for foul play, and again in the fourth he had to be given a second warning. The fight seemed to go out of hand in the fifth round, and the climax came when Holden was disqualified, and an ugly scene was averted with the timely intervention of officials.

Dara Singh was awarded the winning point in the bout. It was announced by the promoters that three wrestlers from Pakistan had already arrived and will be seen in action in the subsequent tournaments, which are to be held every Wednesday and Saturday to complete sixteen sessions.

S. Africa Scores 284 For 6

GERALD INNES' CENTURY

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Lindsay Hassett, Australian and Victoria State captain, won the toss and sent the South Africans in to bat when their match with Victoria opened here today. The move seemed justified when 3 wickets fell for 32 runs, but then some bright batting raised the score to 284 for six, before stumps were drawn.

Gerald Innes, 21-year old Cape Town University student, was the main cause of this revival for he hit his maiden century of the tour before being caught for 109.

With John Watkins (33), he put on 57 runs for the fourth wicket. With John Cheetham, his captain (46), he added 88 for the fifth and with Bedley Keith (not out 66), he put on 82 for the sixth wicket.

Delhi Leads In Inter-State Badminton

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31 (PTI): Delhi is leading by two matches to one against Bombay in the final of the eighth Inter-State Badminton tournament at the close of play today.

Amrit Dewan put his state one match ahead defeating Devender Mohan after a three-game tussle at 15-10, 9-15, 17-14.

In the match that Bombay won Henry Ferriera Defeated P.S. Chawala at 17-18, 15-12, 12-15.

In the third match Miss Krishna Nangia (Delhi) overwhelmed Bombay's Women's single player Miss Sushila Rege easily at 11-3, 11-4. The remaining two matches — Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles—will be played tomorrow to decide the issue.

Barbados V. India

BRIDGETOWN (Barbados), January 31 (PTI): Batting first in the five-day Colony Match against India which commenced here today Barbados made 6[illegible] runs for two wickets at lunch.

S. Australia In Good Position

BRISBANE, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): South Australia, who need an outright victory to make certain of winning the Sheffield Shield competition, were in good position at the end of the second day's play of their match against Queensland here.

After taking their overnight score of 273 for 5 to 355 all out South Australia captured Queensland wickets for 160 runs before the close.

Queensland were at one time 2[illegible] for three wickets, all have fallen to Geff Noblet, the pace bowler who has been selected for the fifth test against South Africa. Two more wickets fell before [illegible] young colts, Jim Bratchford and Peter Burge, came together [illegible] and improved the position [illegible] an unbroken sixth wicket partnership of 84. Burge was 53 [illegible] out when stumps were drawn.

Youth had also been prominent in the South Australian innings. John Ducker, the seventeen-year old South Australian wicket-keeper, made a comfortable [illegible] hitting four boundaries, [illegible] the twenty-two-year old Queensland legspinner, Brian Flynn, who is playing in his second Shield game, took seven wickets for 127.

2 LAKH D.Ps GET JOB

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31: [illegible] 200,00[illegible] displaced persons from Pakistan to be placed in employment through the employment exchange received their appointment order during December 1952, it is learnt.

The total number of displaced persons placed in employment through the employment exchanges stood at 200,949 on December 31, 1952. This number included 8,600 women.

At the end of the year, about 37,000 displaced persons remained on the "Live Register", still seeking employment.

CASCADEUR SHOULD FETCH RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP

Excalibur And Yaar Have Fine Chances

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Rajpipla gold cup, the feature in tomorrow's card is likely to produce a thrilling race in which Cornish Flame, Cascadeur, Abbotship and Mago are expected to go all out for the honours.

Last year's winner, Tisco who was later disqualified holds the pride of the place in the event but that fluent winner a week ago may find these four a little beyond his measure on this occasion. Morvi's Cascadeur, has, in his preparation, shown tremendous improvement upon his second to Brogue Royal and I expect to see him fetch the Cup tomorrow. Cornish Flame, however will extend him fully.

Excalibur and Yaar possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:

1st race

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—5 Furlongs

Prathita (Harbutt) 8-12; Aashiq (——) 8-12; Mashuqa (——) 8-9; Excalibur (Khade P.) 8-12; Play Safe (Damodar) 8-12; Maxie (Duffy) 8-9; Bishanpur (——) 8-9; Roda Bay (Purtu) 8-9; Noor (Kheem) 8-9; Rangeeli (Kasbekar) 8-9.

EXCALIBUR Win
RANGEELI Next Best

2nd race

THE SUPA PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furlongs

Dasturi (——) 9-1; Sandesa (Purtu Singh) 9-0; Ranji Trophy (Jagdesh) 8-9; Little Tom (—7 Sk. Lall) 8-6; Matador (Antoo) 8-6; The Djin (——) 8-2; Black Pearl (Kheem Singh) 8-5; Don't Boast (Damodar) 8-2; Bhabhi (—7 Dinkar) 7-10.

BLACK PEARL Win
SANDESA Next Best
if ab. DON'T BOAST

rd race

THE TANSA PLATE—7 Furs.

Yaar (Khade P.) 9-5; Nazakat (Duffy) 9-1; Zahir (Gilmore) 8-13; Dilbahar (Jagdesh) 8-12; ...hah Predoon (—7 Ganpat, S.) 8-12; Pearl King (Packham) 8-6; ...aluzzaman (Medhe G.) 8-6; Fruit Salt (Purtu) 8-3; Philsooph (——) 8-3; Rashtrapati (—3 Bhoor Singh) 8-1; Forest Flame (Hanumansingh) 8-0; Kensington (Sibbritt) 7-13; Masked Pleasure (—7 Guman S.) 7-13; Arotic Princess (Shiba) 7-12; Mavurdh...raj (——) 7-10; Princess Dominic (Whiteside, N.) 7-8; Georgette (—5 I. Khan) 7-8.

YAAR Win
FRUIT SALT Next Best

th race

THE SUPA PLATE—(Div.II) 6 Furlongs.

Vir Babruvahan (Kheem Singh) ...4; Pace Maker (Medhe G.) 8-...; Mirador (——) 8-10; Mirella (—3 Bhoor Singh) 8-6; Live Wire (Antoo) 8-6; Ghazni Day (Damodar) 8-6; Paper Money (——) ...; Mehbooba (—7 Jai Singh) ...; Dil-Lagi (—3 Magan S.) 8-0; ...illah (—5 G. Chavan) 7-8; ...amod (—5 I. Khan) 7-5; Es...ellita (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-4; ...shan (Shiba) 7-0.

...ILAH Win
...CE MAKER Next Best

th race

THE ANDHERI PLATE—7 Furs.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Gagan Doot (——) 9-0; Awaara (Damodar) 9-0; Winsome Lady (——) 8-8; Masquerade (Ghaus Khan) 7-4; Nea Hellas (Chavan S.) 8-6; Star Prince (Kheem Singh) 7-12; Well Away (Whiteside N.) 7-10; Just Wait (Jagdesh) 7-6; Mohabat (——) 7-2.

STAR PRINCE Win
AWAARA Next Best
if ab. GAGAN DOOT

6th race

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—1 Mile.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Tisco (Kheem Singh) 9-0; Cascadeur (Cracknell E.) 8-10; Cornish Flame (A. Ahmed) 8-10; Downpour (Khade) 8-10; Fairyside (Harbutt) 8-9; Camisole (Whiteside, N.) 8-6; Roadborne (Purtu Singh) 8-5; Abbotship (Chavan S.) 8-4; Charmed Flight (Evans) 8-2; Mago (Eldin) 8-1.

CASCADEUR Win
CORNISH FLAME Next Best

7th race

THE MALWAN PLATE—6 Furs.

No allowance can be claimed in this race.

Sandy Slipper (Cracknell E.) 9-5; Windermere Park (Gilmore) 9-0; Oslo (Mullane) 8-11; Emirdale (——) 7-0; Kedgeree (Duffy) 8-9; Nuremberg (Purtu Singh) 8-1; Zam Zam (Murad) 7-12; Churn Downs (Whiteside, N.) 7-11; Kent Lass (Harbutt) 7-10.

SANDY SLIPPER Win
OSLO Next Best

8th race

THE KHANDALA PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furs.

Steve (Damodar) 9-3; Chandni Raat (Magan) 9-2; Fowzia (—5 Z. K. Khan) 8-12; Brindia (Mullane) 8-11; Kinder Garden (Medhe) 8-11; Little Star (Chavan S.) 8-9; Superbe Rose (Evans) 8-8; Yuvaraj (Antoo) 8-7; Firelight (Kheem) 8-6 Girl Guide (Sibbritt) 8-4; Happy Lad (Ayub Khan) 8-2; Miss Joy (Khade P.) 8-1; Irish Right (Rajoo) 7-13; No Argument (Purtu Singh) 7-13; Rani Padmini (Kasbekar) 7-11; Choppy (Jagdesh) 7-11; Sudershan Chakra (Ganpat S.) 7-9.

FIRELIGHT Win
SUPERBE ROSE Next Best

9th race

THE KHANDALA PLATE—(Div. I)—6 Furs.

Flemington (Khade) 9-3; Gay Pilot (Mistry) 8-11; Glachan (Purtu) 8-9; Ashraf Kamal (Kheem) 8-6; Non Violence (Damodar) 8-5; Raj Bahadur (——) 8-0; Delhi Durbar (Kasbekar) 7-10 Sheesh Mahal (——) 7-8; Saibala (Rajoo) 7-6; Golden Crown (——) 7-6.

NON VIOLENCE Win
GLACHAN Next Best

Choice Treble

EXCALIBUR
YAAR
STAR PRINCE

Flukes

BRINDIA
ASHRAF KAMAL

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts noted today at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN—

FOWZIA (Z. Khan) went easy over three furlongs and recorded 39 seconds.

OSLO (Mullane) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 36 seconds.

ZAM ZAM (Murad) covered three furlongs in 39 seconds.

JUST WAIT (Gangaram) went well in hand and clocked three furlongs in 38-1/2 seconds.

RANGEELI (Kasbekar) showed out from NAVELY (Packham) when tried over three furlongs. She returned 37 seconds.

GLACHAN (Purtu) covered three furlongs in 37 seconds. he was in hand.

FRUIT SALT (Purtu) had the easy measure of HAPPY LAD (Ayub Khan) when sent over three furlongs. Timing: 37 seconds. The first-named should run well.

MISS JOY (Khade) moved on the bit over three furlongs and recorded 39-1/2 seconds.

DELHI DURBAR (RB) went a three-furlong spurt in 38 seconds.

DIL LAGI (Magan) cleared three furlongs in 36-4/5 seconds.

BARDSEY (Hayyat) was attended by SANDY SLIPPER (Cracknell) when tried over three furlongs. Sandy Slipper was not fully extended and cut 35-1/5 seconds.

GOLDEN CROWN (Kader) negotiated three furlongs in 37-1/5 seconds.

ARCTIC PRINCESS (Shiba) was never out of a common canter during the three furlongs. She clocked 38 seconds.

FLEMINGTON (Purtu) finished lengths ahead of NISHAN (Shiba) when covering three furlongs in 36 seconds.

CHANDNI RAAT (Magan) went well over three furlongs and returned 37 seconds.

CASCADEUR (Cracknell) started four lengths behind THE FIDDLER (Hayyat) and came with a burst at the end and clocked 36-1/4 seconds for the three furlongs. Cascadeur was only extended over the last furlong. The Morvi horse is at his best at the moment.

LONDON: Britain, France and the United States have proposed to Russia that the meeting of the Deputies Conference on Austria which should have been held on Friday should be convened instead next Friday, February 6.

Mrs. Zacchariassen, the Swiss player, who won the women's singles title of the PVM Open Tennis Tournament, beating Mrs. Roberts.

ZACCHARIASSEN BEATS JILL ROBERTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mrs. Zacchariassen won the women's singles title beating Mrs. Jill Roberts in the Princess Victoria Mary Open Tennis Tournaments at the Bombay Gymkhana court today. She won in straight sets the first going over extra points. The final scores were 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Stewart teaming well accounted for Miss Anjani Divan and Miss Lakshmi Merchant in three well-contested sets. The scores were 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The mixed doubles final between Mrs. Roberts and Lynch and Divan and Prakash will be played on Sunday morning.

Mr. Bhat was the guest of honour and Mrs. Bhat gave away the prizes

Joy Mottram Beats S. Komo

LAHORE, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mrs. Joy Mottram of Britain won ladies singles title in West Pakistan Lawn Tennis Championship here today by beating Miss S. Komo of Japan in straight sets, 6/2, 6/3.

Vince Martinez Beats Fiore

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPA): Rookie of the year, Vince Martinez, registered his thirteenth consecutive victory tonight by winning a unanimous ten-round decision over welterweight Carmine Fiore of Brooklyn in their national televised fight at Madison Square Garden.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3 p.m. Siolim vs. Assagao (Goan Inter Village); 4-10 p.m. Tata vs. Bombay City; 5-15 p.m. Western Railway vs. Bombay State Police (Senior Division).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana

8-00 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. All-India Hard Court Championships.

POWER CUT AFFECTS 30,000 WORKERS

COIMBATORE, Jan. 31: Coimbatore District, having a very large number of major industries in Madras State, will be affected to a great extent by the fifty per cent power cut which will take effect from tomorrow.

About the thirty-five textile mills, a cement factory, about fifty ginning factories and a large number of oil mills and foundries in the district, which already worked with two-thirds complement, will slash their working hours by fifty per cent from tomorrow. Consequently, production in all these industries is expected to fall by half from next month.

About thirty thousand workers engaged in the textile industry, it is estimated, will be affected by the cut.

Guides To Indian Visitors For Coronation

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI): Members of the city of London Police Pensioners' Association have offered their services free as guides to parties of Indian and Pakistani visitors to London during the Coronation period.

C'Wealth Cadets For Dehra Dun

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): The contingent of 14 Commonwealth cadets, led by Squadron Leader Lee of the Royal Air Force, in India on a goodwill mission, left Delhi this morning for Dehra Dun.

On their, way, they will halt at Roorkee for a visit to the Bengal Engineering Group Centre. At Dehra Dun they will visit the Joint Services Wing and the Forest College. The Cadets will also visit Mussooree, hill station about 20 miles from Dehra Dun, on February 4.

After returning to Delhi, they will proceed to Jaipur, where they will spend two days, and thence to Agra for another two days.

They will reach Bombay on February 10, and leave for home on February 14 after exactly one month's stay in India.

The Commonwealth Cadets, arrived here on January 15, and during their 15-day stay in the Capital, took part in the Republic Day celebrations.

The contingent consists of 12 cadets from the United Kingdom—four each from the sea cadet corps, the army corps, the air training corps—and two from Australia.

Harijan Leader Breaks Fast

BHOPAL, Jan. 31 (PTI): Dr. Narayan Bannerji, President of the Harijan Adivasi Sangh, broke his hunger-strike unconditionally after continuing it for 15 days.

Dr. Bannerji had resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against the "negligence of the government" towards Harijans and adivasis of the State.

COST OF TUBEWELLS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): An agreement was signed here today between representatives of the Punjab and PEPSU State Governments and an American firm for the construction of 555 tubewells in the two states. Each tubewell will cost Rs. 29,000 inclusive of pumping machinery and transformers.

BOAC Resumes Strato-Cruiser Service

NEW YORK, Jan. 31: British Overseas Airways Corporation yesterday resumed its eastbound service of strato-cruisers.

The strato-cruisers were grounded by BOAC on Jan. 22 after a reported "seizing up" of the aircrafts engines.

The fault was later corrected.

T. V. Comes To Asia

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (UPA): Television came to Asia today—and it's just as popular here as it is in America and Europe.

The Japanese won the race in Asia to put television on a "regular" basis. Other countries in this part of the world, including Thailand, have announced TV plans.

French Reds' Splinter Party

PARIS, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): M. Leon Mauvais, one of the most prominent leaders of the French Communist Party's Politburo, today alleged in the party organ "Humanite" that the expelled Communist veteran leader Andre Marty was trying to organise a splinter party.

Pusan Fire Havoc

PUSAN (South Korea), Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Pusan police today estimated that a great fire which swept through this city last night destroyed 1,540 houses, caused at least three million dollars (more than a million sterling) damage and left 60,000 homeless huddled under blankets in sub-zero weather.

Brief Freedom

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31 (PTI): Six patients yesterday escaped from Woodbridge Mental Hospital, Singapore, where 450 attendants went on strike earlier yesterday for higher wages. All the six were later captured including one who attacked, but did not injure

Recommendations Of Finance Commission

GIST GIVEN TO STATES, SAYS C. D. DESHMUKH

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), January 31 (PTI).

THE Union Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh told the PTI here today that an indication had been given to all the States of the gist of the recommendations of the Finance Commission for the "very limited purpose" of enabling them to frame their budget estimates for the coming year.

Prior to his departure for New Delhi after his two-day stay here, Mr Deshmukh said that the Finance Commission's recommendations could not be published, unless the Central Government considered them and passed orders on them.

Asked about the Hyderabad Government's request for increased financial assistance from the Centre both by way of subvention and as loans, the Union Finance Minister said, "there cannot be any 'ad hoc' grants apart from the Finance Commission's recommendations. The Finance Commission must have included among their recommendations in regard to any further subventions that may be necessary for Hyderabad."

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

In regard to loan assistance, he said this was a matter which would come up before the Commission first in connection with the report of the Special Investigation Committee headed by Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi which visited the Tungabhadra Project. That question would arise so far as the Central Government was concerned after the Planning Commission's recommendations had been received."

About the inclusion of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Hyderabad side in the Five-Year Plan, the Finance Minister said that it was primarily for the Planning Commission to consider whether they could find funds for that.

About the Hyderabad Government's request for continuing the export duties on certain goods sent out of the State till the completion of the planning period, the Finance Minister said, "I have not had any occasion to examine this matter carefully. I am not aware of the considerations which influence the original decision that it should be abolished after a limited period. If there are no important principles involved, if the interests of the Centre are not affected and if no embarrasing precedents are likely to be created, it may be that we can see our way to agreeing to that request. But I will not like to commit myself until I have had an opportunity of examining this question. I have assured the Hyderabad Government that I am fully conscious of their difficulties and I am prepared to examine this matter sympathetically".

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE ON POLICE

The Union Finance Minister said that the Hyderabad Government had represented to him that the special expenditure on police in the State ought to be borne or shared by the Centre. The State Government is spending roughly Rs. 5 crores on police alone owing to the activities of "unsocial elements" in Telengana.

Mr. Deshmukh said this question had two aspects, a special aspect in regard to conditions in Hyderabad and a general aspect of "inconvenient frontiers" like Rajasthan and West Pakistan, Assam and East Pakistan. He added that this request would be considered by the Home and States Ministries of the Government of India.

FLOATING LOANS

Asked about the Hyderabad Government's request for permission to float loans, the Union Finance Minister, said that depended on the money market conditions and credit worthiness of the Government. He added, "The recent increase in interest rates was symptomatic of the disappearance of inflation. There is perhaps a certain amount of deflation at the moment. It is not apparent over all sectors of national activity but it is sufficient to affect the proceeds of loan floatations. The only remedy is expenditure on development.

Mr. Deshmukh added that conditions would not be the same this year as last year. "Next year may be, we may be able to put more money into circulation and perhaps there will be more money for floating loans."

The Union Finance Minister said that Railway receipts were less this year than anticipated. In Bombay State he heard that the Sales Tax receipts were also less than anticipated. There were reports that generally the receipts in the States were less than expected. All these would be taken into consideration in the framing of the Budget for the coming year, he said.

ARAB-ISRAELI RIFT

Indian Socialist Party As Mediator

NEW, DELHI, Jan, 31 (PTI): The Socialist Party of India is in correspondence with the Lebanese and the Israeli Socialist parties in an effort to bring these two parties together, according to the Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

The two parties came to a clash at the Rangoon Conference of Asian Socialists where the Lebanese representative questioned the 'bona fides' of the Israeli delegate and walked out of the conference as a protest against his presence in the conference.

At a press conference later in New Delhi, Mr. Kamal D. Jumblatte, Chairman of the Lebanese Party accused the Israeli Party of following a policy of "imperialist Zionism."

In a statement yesterday, Dr. Lohia, who is the Chairman of the Praja Socialist party's Foreign Affairs Committee said: "We are all sad at the dissatisfaction of the Lebanese and Egyptian delegation to the Asian Socialist Conference. The Israeli Delegation may naturally be joyous at having been accepted into the comity of Asian Socialist parties but we believe that it shares our regret the turn the Arab-Israeli relationship took at the conference."

KARAIKAL: Goods worth one million French Francs will be allowed to be imported from Italy into French India before the end of March this year, according to a government notification issued on Friday.

11 LAKHS LEARN THE 3 'R's

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (PTI). About eleven lakhs of people have learnt the three 'R's since the West Bengal Government started their drive against illiteracy five years ago, it is learnt.

During this period about eleven thousand adult education centres have been established, mostly in the interior villages, each with a small library attached to it.

Chinese Reds Set Up A-Bomb Plant?

CALCUTTA, January 31 (UPA): The Chinese Communists have established an atom bomb plant near "Peacegrad" in Sinkiang, according to information reaching Kashmir from Chinese Turkestan.

The Srinagar correspondent of the "Amrit Bazaar Patrika" writes reports indicate the factory, which is intended to produce not only bombs but other "atomic weapons", was set up with the help of Chinese Communist technicians.

The plant is located "near the source of the Tarim River" where the new town, "Peacegrad," was founded.

An air strip was also reported constructed near the atom bomb town which is supplied with electricity from a recently built hydro-electric plant.

Sinkiang, lying beyond Kashmir's north-eastern frontier province of Ladakh, is believed to be rich in thorium, uranium, wolfram, iron and coal deposits.

Russians Have The A-Weapons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Gordon Dean, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said yesterday there was no doubt the Russians have "a supply of atomic weapons."

A Fast For Karnataka

HUBLI, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. V. V. Patil, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, yesterday began fourteen-day fast" for the achievement of Karnataka province at an early date."

Mr. Patil is aged 63.

During the course of the last fortnight, one MLA and Member of Parliament had undertaken fasts for a similar purpose.

Surat Commerce Chamber Chief

SURAT, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. Vinayaklal Damodara Das Jariwala was elected President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.

Mr. C. V. Reshemwala was elected Vice-President.

Indian Rail Worker Proves He Can Do It!

KALKA, Jan. 31 (PTI). Mistri Mansa Ram, a technician of the workshop of the Northern Railway in Kalka, was today awarded Rs. five hundred by the Railway in recognition of his ingenious devices of manufacturing and installing certain types of machinery.

The award was presented to him by the General Manager of the Railway at a function arranged at the workshop. Mr. A. K. Mullick, Chief Mechanical Engineer, speaking on the occasion, said that much of the credit for improvising certain items of railway machine tools, which would have taken long to obtain had these been purchased, went to Mansa Ram.

The achievements of Mansa Ram, Mr. Mullick said, included designing of a horizontal band saw with the shop's scrap, manufacture of one-ton capacity 'coupola in 1948 when there was no plate bending press and fitting up of a portable power generating plant, manufacture of quadrant link grinding machine and making of new mud guards radiator and bonnet.

At present Mansa Ram is entrusted with the job of providing an auxiliary brake for the narrow gauge rail motors.

Exemptions Under P.F. Scheme: Centre's Decision

NAGPUR, January 31 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to allow almost all well-established units employing over 300 workers with "good" industrial relations to operate their own provident funds under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme launched on November 1, 1952, Mr. V. R. K. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, told pressmen here today.

A formal notification would be issued shortly and, in the meanwhile, these factories had been allowed to operate the scheme, he added.

This "exemption", Mr. Menon explained, did not affect the benefits to the workers. It only meant that the administrative responsibility remained with the factory subject to supervision and control of the working of the provident fund by Government.

It was advantageous to the workers inasmuch as the administration was localised through individual boards for each factory, on which the workers would have a direct voice, as against one central board for the State-operated provident fund.

Further, he said, in regard to factory-managed provident fund, some terms were "more liberal".

Mr. Menon, who had discussions here with representatives of employers and employees in this connection, said that in Madhya Pradesh about fourteen factories would operate their provident fund while in respect of four others, the fund would be operated by Government.

LOANS

Regarding grant of loans from Provident Fund, Mr. Menon said that it was of advantage to workers not to give loans from the small amounts in provident fund which was primarily provision for old age. Loans were allowed for the limited purpose of paying insurance premia. Where factories were allowed to manage provident fund and where loan facilities existed, these would be continued subject to certain conditions.

In private-managed provident fund, he said, there was provision for loans but the idea was to discourage loans and the workers' organisations were agreed on this.

DECENTRALISATION

Mr. Menon said that after one year of working, the provident fund scheme covering six industries employing one and a half million workers, would be decentralised. The Central Government would retain only the power of controlling investments and co-ordinating policy delegating the rest of the powers to State Governments.

Describing the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme as a "remarkable success", Mr. Menon said that Government would now consider the Coal Mines Provident Fund Board's recommendation for assessing contributions to the fund on the basis of the miner's total emoluments instead of on the basic wage as at present. The coal miner's dearness allowance including food concessions was between 175 to 200 per cent of his basic wage, he said.

Philippino Rebels Adopt 'Pan Mun Jom Tactics'

MANILA, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Secret negotiations began yesterday for the surrender of the Hukbalahaps—powerful, Communis-lead guerillas who have terrorised the Philippines since the second world war.

But on the eve of the talks last night both the Liberal Government and the Huks accused each other of bad faith.

The Huks said the Government had broken a cease-fire agreement and the Government charged the Huks with "Pan Mun Jom tactics."

Even as the talks got under way, Philippine troops ready to jump off on the offensive again if the Huks failed to surrender.

POPE IS IMPROVING

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter). The condition of Pope Pius XII, stricken last week by an attack of influenza, continued to improve, a Vatican bulletin reported. He is 76.

Proposed Sudan Commission

FORMAL INVITATION TO INDIA SOON

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI): A spokesman of the Foreign Office said today that a formal invitation would be extended to India to serve on the proposed Sudan Electoral Commission when the British and the Egyptian Government had final adopted the proposal for such a commission.

He was commenting on a Cairo report that India had agreed to serve on the proposed commission

One of the proposals, now under negotiation between the Governments of Britain and Egypt for a settlement of the Sudan issue, is the appointment of a commission to supervise the holding of election in the Sudan. The proposed commission will consist of three Sudanese, one Egyptian, one British, one American and one Indian.

MOVIE STAR ORDERED TO JAIL

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 31 (UPA): Actor John Agar, former husband of Sherley Temple, was ordered to jail yesterday for 120 days because he violated probation given him following drunken driving conviction in 1951.

Municipal judge Lercy Dawson ordered the movie star to jail after only one minute of testimony.

WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia has decided to withdraw from the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and has sent a letter to this effect to its Headquarters, Prague Radio reported last night. One of the reasons given was the admission of Spain.

Bomb Explosion In Kirkee

2 KILLED: 2 HURT

POONA, Jan. 31 (UPI): Two persons were killed and two others injured seriously last evening in Kirkee as a result of an accidental explosion of a bomb.

It is reported that while the proof master, Mr. L. G. More, and the supervisor, Mr. V. D. Tiko, along with two of their assistants of the Kirkee factory, were testing a bomb, which was to be exploded two furlongs away from the point of testing, it accidentally exploded just near them resulting in the death of the former two on the spot. The two assistants who sustained serious injuries were removed to hospital.

INDIAN ADVISER IN AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, Jan 31 (PTI): L. G. Jain, a well-known Indian Economist, started work here a fortnight ago as United Nations Economic Adviser to Afghan Government.

After a preliminary survey of the economic position of the country, he said that the economic problems of under-developed countries of Asia were basically similar.

BANGALORE: The Mysore Government has represented to the Centre for the opening of a tourist traffic branch office in the State to facilitate tourist traffic.

Entertainment Tax, A Big Hurdle

(Continued from Page 12)

progress India had made, Dr. Keskar said, Indian film producers should not take their starting point in producing their films from Hollywood, Paris or London. "There must be a sense of relativity. You cannot forget that you are producing something for the masses in India, which have certain customs and habits," he said.

FILM SONGS

The Information Minister referred to the criticism in reducing the quantum of cinema music by the All-India Radio and said: "We reduced it, because we wanted a minimum standard." the film industry had every right to differ. The Government did not say that all the Cinema songs were bad. But they felt that the standard of songs broadcast by the AIR was going down. They therefore wanted to maintain a minimum standard. If they thought that it was an objectionable statement, they had every right to withdraw their songs." I do not think there should be any controversy over this matter. If the producers wish to withdraw their songs, let them withdraw. Some of them have already withdrawn, he said.

RE-CERTIFICATION

Dr. Keskar said the recent amendments to the cinematograph act were undertaken to make the act 'workable and nothing more'. A second amendment was proposed to be introduced in Parliament shortly to limit specific offences under the act. These amendments were introduced after carefully studying the suggestions made by judges who disposed off certain cases under the act.

He said that a large number of cases had now come to the notice of Government of films cut by film censors being shown with the cuts restored. It was therefore decided to ask the film producers for the original script to be kept as a proof. The re-certification of old films would not involve any process of certification. It would be done automatically for a nominal fee, he said.

The other recommendations of the film enquiry committee namely the production code and the film council were "very complicated and difficult" he said. However the Government would shortly circulate a draft on production code and the film council before the public bodies for eliciting their reaction.

The establishment of a film finance corporation Dr. Keskar said was very difficult at present. They had now the five year plan and there were priorities which were extremely urgent.

"I am not able to persuade the Finance Ministry to give some money for this purpose. It is not a question of anybody not being interested in the industry. It is all a question of priorities", he said.

"I want the film industry to demonstrate to the people and to the various Governments that it is a useful and constructive industry to the society", Dr. Keskar added.

Earlier Mr. Ramaiah President of the South India film chamber presented a memorandum to Dr. Keskar setting out the grievances of the film industry.

COLD WAR IN PICTURES

The screening of American film, "Peking Express" in India would have created "unpleasant relationship" with the Government of the Republic of China, Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Minister for information and broadcasting said here today.

He told the South Indian film producers that this film raised "international questions." The film was objected to by the Chinese Government and this was taken up at the diplomatic level, he said.

Dr. Keskar said: "we are in the midst of a cold war. Propaganda films are flooding the country. There are now a few pictures which might create uproar in certain countries and we must have power to stop these pictures immediately if we so desire."—PTI-and PTI.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 31 (UPI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister today declared open "Bapu Ghat" at Sangam, the confluence of Musa and Isa rivers, eight miles from Hyderabad city where five years ago a portion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were immersed by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the then Agent-General of India.

BEWARE OF MEDO

(Continued from Page 13)

kistan to support the demands contained in this statement. "These demands are the corner-stone of our national independence and future progress," the statement concluded.

Signatories include: Pir Illahi Bux, former Sind Chief Minister, Ashgar Ansari, Secretary of the Karachi Socialist Party, and certain office-bearers of the Jinnah Awami Muslim League, the Islam League, the Civil Liberties Union and the Provincial Trade Union Committee.

Wright Leaves After Khyber Mission

KARACHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): Vice-Admiral Jerrauld Wright, commander of the United States East Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleet left for Madras this morning in his flagship US Pittsburgh.

During his five day stay here, he conferred with political and military leaders and visited the Pakistan army headquarters at Rawalpindi as well as the strategic Khyber pass.

Rear admiral H. M. S. Choudhry, took over as commander-in-chief of the Royal Pakistan Navy from Vice-Admiral Jefford at an impressive ceremony this morning at H. M. P. S. Dilwar, a shore establishment.

Rear Admiral Choudhry will be the first Pakistani to command the country's navy.

IKE-STALIN MEETING STORY DENIED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The White House today described as "completely unfounded" a report that President Eisenhower and Premier Stalin are to hold a meeting soon "off Alaska."

The report was published in Australia.

Mr. Eisenhower's press secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, flatly denied it.

MORE DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Six more Development Blocks will shortly be sanctioned for the Bombay State under the Community Project scheme, according to Capt. P. S. Mohite, Development Commissioner of the Bombay Government.

Each block will incur an expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs.

The location of these blocks has not yet been decided.

At present there are four Community Projects and one Development Block in the State.

They Give Up Fast

HONG KONG, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Six thousand refugees from China today called off a hunger-strike which they began in Rennies Hill refugee camp here yesterday.

They struck in protest against the Hong Kong Government's two-month old decision not to supply further free meals to 2,500 of the camps estimated 10,000 inmates after today.

Stop Press

COLLINS ON "OPERATION SMACK"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): General J. Lawton Collins, United States Army Chief of Staff, said today that the controversial "Operation Smack" in Korea was a "perfectly sound and legitimate operation." He denied tails of the Fisheries Concession event.

General Collins flew in this morning from Korea.

IRAN'S NOTE TO SOVIET

TEHERAN, Jan. 31 (PTI): Iran today sent a note to the Soviet Embassy requesting them to appoint a representative to work out details of the Fisherie Csoncession which Iran takes over tomorrow.

BARBADOS 195 FOR 3

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbados), January 31 (PTI): Barbados made 195 runs for three wickets in their first innings in their match against India on the first day today.

NOT NEW TO SOUTH INDIA

Jap Method Of Rice Cultivation

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Jan. 31: Certain procedures of rice culture which have now caught public attention as "the Japanese method" were not new to South India where they have been successfully adopted for many decades now, observed Dr. S. Krishnamurthi, University Professor of Agriculture, in an interview here yesterday.

These methods had been evolved and introduced in South India by the Madras Agriculture Department, which found them conducive to higher yields of rice. In fact, Mr. Velliah Gounder of Salem (Krishi Pandit, 1951) had attributed these methods as responsible for his securing a yield of 12,000 pounds of paddy per acre.

Refugee Convention

BOMBAY, Jan. 31 (PTI): An All-India Sindhi Refugee Convention will be held at Ulhasnagar, near Kalyan—35 miles from Bombay—in the third week of March.

Tentative dates have been fixed as March 21, 22 and 23.

Peking's Claim

HONG KONG: Peking radio claimed that 500 United Nations planes had been shot down over the Korean front during the past year.

Delhi Fears Big Flare-Up

(Continued from Page 13)

he may make against the mainland.

Chiang's Eye On 3 Provinces

TAIPEH, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese Nationalist source said here today that General Chiang Kai-Shek's Government was planning to set up "shadow" Governments for three China mainland provinces.

It said "positive steps" were being taken to "reactivate the provincial governments of Yunnan, Fukien and Chekiang", and added the reason why these provinces had been chosen was that Nationalist guerilla forces were already in part control of them.

Key provincial administrators and staff had been appointed, and were being trained in Formosa for rehabilitation work, the statement added.

Singapore Fears

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Political quarters here said tonight they did not think the Chinese Nationalist could mount strong, penetrating attack on the Chinese mainland if the Formosa Straits were cleared by the withdrawal of the United States Seventh Fleet.

These quarters said anything more ambitious than coastal raids would be decisively defeated by the Communists. In that case morale among the Communist movements in South-East Asia would be raised thus increasing the problems of such countries as Malaya.

Most observers here thought Nationalist attacks in strength would be "most improbable."

CHESTER BOWLES NOT TO BE REPLACED?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Michael McDermot, the State Department spokesman, said last night he did not know if Mr. Chester Bowles would be replaced by the Eisenhower Administration as Ambassador to India.

He said that should Mr. Bowles return to the United States he did not know who would succeed him

Taylor Won't Visit Formosa

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (UPA): Lt. General Maxwell Taylor, new US Eighth Army Commander, will not visit Chinese Nationalist Formosa, a spokesman for the UN Command said here today.

Malay Red Leader Hanged

SINGAPORE, Jan. 31 (PTI):—Mohamed Bin Indera, one of the leaders of the Malay Section of the Communist Terrorist Organisation in Johore, was executed at Taiping gaol last night.

Police killed another top-ranking terrorist, Chu Yam Kong in a gunfight in the Duala Langat area Selangor on Thursday.

Israeli Raids On Arab Villages

LONDON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Jews attacked two Arab villages, a short distance inside the Jordan from frontier on the night of January 29, the Arab Legion London Office said today.

One Arab National Guardsman was killed and seven people were injured.

On the same night Jews attacked another village, one mile inside the Arab border. They were repulsed.

DELHI REACTION TO MALAN'S MOVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): The provisions of the Public Safety Bill introduced by the Malan Government in the South African Union Parliament on January 26, the details of which were received here today, are characterised in Delhi as a bill aiming at the ruthless suppression of agitation by non-European people against conditions of life bordering abject slavery in everything.

Even the English-speaking section of the European population is nervous over the dictatorial powers proposed to be assumed by the National Government.

The leading labour party opposes introduction of the bill and moved an amendment deploring "the tendency of enactment by Government to clothe the executive with arbitrary and tyrannical powers to make inroad into the personal liberties and civilian rights of the people under the shape of requirements of public safety and maintenance of public order". The United Party is also expected to strongly oppose the bill.

Export Of Castor Oil

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Government of India has decided that the export of castor oil, commercial as well as medicinal, will be licensed freely on shipping bills from February 1 to April 30, 1953.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

New York Cotton Market was closed today:

GENERAL SLUMP IN NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the sixth annual general meeting of the Indian Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturers' Association today Mr. G. L. Gabriel referred to the general slump in the non-ferrous metals industry and pointed out. "With a great slash in the periodical indents of various Government departments for non-ferrous alloys, the alloying industry depending to a great deal on these Government indents is in a very difficult position, while general lack of purchasing activity, restricted credit. and some times hasty imports under a liberal policy of imports, have all worked for dull conditions in the semi-manufacturing industries embracing rods, tubes, extruded sections, aluminium foils, aluminium paste and brass and copper sheets". Production in 1952 in the main sections of the industry had fallen below the previous year's although in the latter half of the year the semi-manufacturing section had shown better output performances.

Referring to metal supplies, Mr. Gabriel pointed out that supplies were slowly getting back to normal with relaxation of stockpiling and increasing restoration of free trade.

Mr. Gabriel welcomed the Government's first Five-Year-Plan and pledged the support of the industry to the extent possible for it to fulfil this Plan.

He suggested that prospecting work for establishing workable deposits of antimony should be purchased.

Referring to the question of protection, he added that in cases where indigenous capacity was sufficient but there was still some prejudice against indigenous products in the minds of users, Government by regulating imports would save considerable exchange while helping the industry at the same time.

SUIT AGAINST INDIAN IRON & STEEL FAILS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31 (PTI): The Calcutta High Court has dismissed the suit brought by Narayan Prosad Jhanjhunwala and others against the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., on the ground that the suit, as framed, was not maintainable.

The petitioners case was that the ordinance known as the Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Ordinance, 1952 and an Act replacing it were void and inoperative and the scheme of amalgamation and merger of the Steel Company with the Steel Corporation was illegal.

All The Fire, Emotion & Glory That Screen Can Hold!

SOHRAB MODI'S
Screen Classic
Jhansi ki Rani
India's First picture IN COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

Produced & Directed by:
SOHRAB MODI

TOMORROW PLANS OPEN FOR 3RD WEEK

NEW EMPIRE
Adv. bkg.: 9-30 a.m. to 8-00 p.m.
(Plans open for all classes)

MINERVA
Adv. bkg.: 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 2 to 8 p.m..
(Plans open for Rs. 2/10 and Rs. 2/2)

Rates of Admission: Rs. 2/10, Rs. 2/2 and Rs. 1/5.
Daily: 2-00—5-30 and 9-0 p.m.
Extra Morning Show TODAY at 10 a.m.

American Markets:

Cotton Prices Move Slowly

STOCKS CLOSE HIGHER IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPA).

COTTON traders crowded whatever action took place into opening and closing transactions. In the interval, trading moved along slowly without a definite trend. Most of the business originated among local professional talent which evened up positions for the week-end.

The balance of the business represented spot house selling of around 5,000 bales in nearby months, but mostly in May.

Scattered March liquidation followed another overnight rise in certificated stock of 1,948 bales, bringing the seasonal high to 181,581 bales.

Market sentiment was more two-sided with more traders inclined to favour the long side. Tightening of the spot basis and lingering expectations for a material increase in export demand had been heartening to potential buyers. Others who insisted that the "market makes the news" worked on the theory that the decline under way since early last September had discounted many of the bearish features of the picture.

The market opened up seven to off one point. Prices edged off to losses of four to eight points and steadied again to close up three to seven points.

CLOSING PRICES

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
NEW YORK				
Spot	....	....	....	34.10
March	33.35	33.36	33.22	33.35
May	33.60	33.68	33.50	33.61
July	33.82	33.92	33.72	33.85
Oct.	33.65	33.80	33.62	33.73
Dec.	33.73	33.90	33.70	33.81
March	33.97	34.10	33.88	34.02
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	32.85
March	33.29	33.35	....	33.30
May	35.58	35.67	....	35.62
July	33.78	33.90	33.72	33.86
Oct.	33.65	33.76	33.65	33.76
Dec	33.73	33.85	33.69	33.85

WALL STREET

Led by industrials, stocks closed higher adding about 2,000,000,000 dollars in valuation to prices in the past four days' rise.

Dealings totalled 1,760,000. Of 1,162 issues traded, 521 advanced; 337 declined and 304 were unchanged.

The week's advance as seen by analysis is taken as an expression of Wall Street's confidence that there is nothing in President Eisenhower's State of Union speech on Monday to dampen business enthusiasm.

Rails improved slightly; chemicals were higher a point or two Oils gained over one. Steels and motors were steady. Tyres firmed.

The turnover on the American Stock Exchange was 510,000.

The turnover in bonds came to 3,620,000 dollars.

Dow Jones average closings were:—

Iindustrials 289.77; Rails 112.21; Utilities 52.68; Stocks 113.42; Bonds 98.53; Commodity Index 160.31.

US Steel Price ranges were:—

High 43. Low 42-3/4. Close 42-7/8.

The following were closing rates of burlap on the New York market today:—

40 Inch 7-1/2 ounce 9.45 nom: 40 Inch 10 oz. 12.50 nom.

COCOA

The following were closing prices of cocoa futures on the New York market today:—

Second month 29.70; Third month 29.05.

NEW YORK Spot: Accra 31.95; Bahia 32.20; Venezuela 32.68.

London futures (shillings per cwt. in bond)— Second month 247/6 bid; Third month 252/6 asked.

MERCURY

Mercury closed as follows on the New York market today:—

Large lots, 100—flasks or more, spot, per flask of 76 pounds—210 dollars to 212 dollars.

Small lots of less than 100 flasks 213 dollars to 215 dollars.

CASTORSEEDS

Castorseeds were unchanged today for Brazilian quality at 180 US dollars nom per long ton fob Brazil. Brazilian castor oil was quoted at 20 cents per pound now.

COPRA

Copra was today quoted at 225 US dollars nom per short ton cif Pacific Coasts.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 16 cents per pound traded.

SUGAR

Sugar futures were unchanged to seven higher with sales of 331 contracts. Spot was quoted at 3.53. Volume was 32.22.

Closings: March 3.58-62; May 3.58; July 3.62 bid; Sept. 3.58-62; Dec. 3.65 bid.

Number Six was unchanged to three higher with sales of 354 contracts. Spot was quoted at 5.60. Volume was 4,784. Closings: March 5.56 bid; May 5.63-64; July 5.80; Sept. 5.89; Dec. 5.92.

METAL

Metal prices on the spot market were unchanged today.

In the forward market, the following were closing rates:—

TIN—February 121.25; March 120.50 bid.

LEAD—February 13.11 bid; March 13.12 bid.

ZINC—February 11.35 bid; March 11.40 bid.

PEPPER

Pepper trade remained stalmated today with buyers and sellers marking time. While consumers showed little interest, importers said Indian shippers simultaneously maintained price schedules and were disinclined to accept lower bids.

Spot was locally held around 1.16 dollars per pound. SS Steel Seafarer was quoted at 1.12-13 dollars; January shipment at 1.11 dollars; February at 1.10 dollars; March at 1.08 dollars to 1.09 dollars per pound, all ex dock.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The produce market was quiet today on lower Brazil quotations. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 34-8 and Bold at Rs. 34. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 26-8. Castorseeds may opened at Rs. 135-4 and after declining at Rs. 134-12 improved at Rs. 136-4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold F. M.	33	14	0
April-May	34	12	0
Khandesh New	34	8	0
Bold Ready	34	0	0
Madras	34	4	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	2	0
March	18	2	0
April	18	5	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	26	8	0
February-March	26	8	0
Satna Small Ready	25	0	0
Oil	13	8	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	136	4	0
Ready Madras quality	30	8	0
Oil First Pressure	18	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	14	0

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Jan. 31

Opening	135	8	0
Highest	137	0	0
Lowest	134	12	0
Close	136	8	0

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1685|- to Rs. 1686|4 and Indian Irons at Rs. 23|0|6.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The local bullion market was very steady today with moderate buying by professional operators.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 159|14 and advanced at Rs. 160|4 on increased buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market steadied at Rs. 160|2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 160|3.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87|2 for the next settlement and after advancing at Rs. 87|4 declined at Rs. 87|- and steadied at Rs. 87|2. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 88|4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 60|4.

Later on the market was steady with further buying. Silver advanced at Rs. 160-10 and declined at Rs. 160-6 next settlement was quoted at Rs. 159-8. Gold was quoted at Rs. 88-4 for the current settlement and the next settlement was placed at Rs. 87-3. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	160	7	0
Forward	159	8	0
Ready Gold	88	4	0
Forward	87	3	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The forward cotton market was quiet today. At the opening there was moderate buying but later prices declined on renewed selling. The market is inclined to know how many tenders are coming February contract.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 631 and advanced at Rs. 634 on moderate buying. At this level there was renewed selling and the market declined at Rs. 630. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 639.

Later on there was scattered buying and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. Feb.	632	8	0
I.C.C. May	642	8	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on of 23rd January:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 11,60,98,000. (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 513,09,31,000.

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 1,89,00,000; (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 313,63,69,000.

Cash in India Rs. 33,84,44,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 46,60,27,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 10,86,67,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 16,43,88,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 309,82,41,000.

Advances in India Rs. 451,33,85,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 31,59,67,000.

Art Silk Yarn

Bombay, January 31.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	14	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	10	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	11	0
150 D. Box January	731	0	0
150 D. Box February	736	0	0
2/40 Staple January	800	0	0
2/40 Staple February	788	0	0

Pepper Prices

Bombay, January 31.

Fagan	2020 to 2050

Sugar Prices

Bombay, January 31.

Ready	86 to 92
Chaitra	82/4

Counteracting Famine Conditions

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

covers nearly 2,000 acres of fertile land.

(5) JANOR is also on the Narmada site and covers fertile soil of 2,000 acres.

(6) KADOD is in the Surat district on the banks of 'Tapi' river near Bardoli covering about 4,000 acres of fertile soil.

(7) TITWA on the left bank of Mindhola river in the Surat district. A 'Bhandara' has been constructed across the river for providing an adequate depth of water for pumping. It supplies water to 2,000 acres.

IN MAHARASHTRA

Now I shall deal with the MAHARASHTRIAN irrigation works.

(1) The largest in this area is HAVELI on the right bank of river 'Grataprabha' in the Bijapur District, covering over 2,500 acres all the year round.

(2) PADMALE on the banks of Krishna is in the Satara-South District, about 2 miles upstream from Sangli. It has a small area of some 600 acres.

(3) AJANSOD in the Sholapur District on the banks of River Bhima.' The site is about 4 miles only from Pandharpur, famous as a place of pilgrimage.

(4) SONNA in the Bijapur District is located on the River 'Krishna'. It covers some 2,000 acres. The land is not so fertile.

(5) ROLLI is in Bijapur District on the banks of river 'Krishna', only about 5 miles from the Mile-stone 98 on the Sholapur-Hubli Road. Though it covers 1200 acres, it is not fruitful for growing perennial crops like Sugarcane, Bananas etc.

(6) BALUTI is also in Bijapur on the banks of Krishna. The river discharges are adequate to cover some 1600 acres throughout the year.

(7) ANAGWATI on the banks of 'Ghataprabha' river in the Bijapur district was the last to come to my notice at mile 106 on the Sholapur-Hubli Road, covering an area of only 500 acres.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, is very keen on Lift-irrigation projects, as some of these projects are suitable for giving seasonal crops.

SEASONAL CROPS

The distress felt in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Maharashtra is very acute and only permanent relief measures like those pointed out above can to some extent, relieve the misery of the people. More steps will be necessary to meet famine conditions in these parts, particularly when there is scanty rain fall noticed during the last few years.

Operation Smack Wasn't A Show

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Congressional military leaders said today that after reading secret army reports they agreed that last Sunday's "Operation Smack" was not "a show" but was "necessary for tactical reasons."

Senator Leverett Saltonstall and representative Jewey Short, Chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, said in a joint statement that the assault failed for "operational reasons which are not unusual"

Bahawalpur Leaguers Speak Out

KARACHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): Five Muslim League legislators of Bahawalpur State Assembly have said that "people were dying in large numbers (in Bahawalpur) because they could not get a thing at all to fill their stomachs."

They made the statement in the State Assembly yesterday during the food debate.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The market ruled steady and active round all sections and a fair business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 83-3, Three per cent loan 1957 98-5, Three per cent loan 1964 92-7-6, Three per cent loan 1959 61 95-14, Four per cent loan 1960/70 101-6.

COALS: Bengal 506, East Indian 20-13, Burrakur 10-3, New Beerbhoom 18-14, Standard Coal 15

JUTES: Agarpara 19, Belvedere 201, Fort Gloster 261, India 121, S lot, Naihati 128 CT, Anglo-India 214, Barnagore 154, Champadany 162, Howrah 22-12, Kankinarrah 132, National 23-12, Reliance 13.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 10-11, Britt Eng. 17-4 Indian Steel and Wire Products 57-8, Indian Iron 23-3, Marshalls 6-2, National Iron 3-14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1-5 Consolidated Tin 1-8 Indian Copper 3-3, Tavoy Tin annas 11, Sone Valley Cement 6-5 Calcutta Electric 13-11 CT, Airways India Ltd. 10-10, Bharat Airways 2-13, BIC Corporation 9-5, Dunlop Rubber 38-1, F and C Osler 4-3, Indian National Air 3-14, Jardine Henderson 123, National Insulated Cable 11-1, Rallis India Ltd. 69 CT, B B Petrol 1-5, Titaghur Paper 34-4, India Steamship 6.

SUGARS: Belsund 6-6, Cawnpore 25, Champaran 17-10.

TEAS: Betjan 21 CT, Dufflaghur 29-4 doubtful, Hasimara 24-4, Jutlibari 8-14, Tengpani 16-6, Basmatia 22, East India 16-14, Huldibari 16-12, New Dooars 272 CT, Tezpur 15-10, Dimakusi 24-4 CT.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPA). The tin market was very steady. Spot was marked up 1¼ to 966 and three months was marked up 1¼ to 946½.

The turnover was 50 tons five for cash.

Closing prices were: SPOT—buyers, 965; sellers, 967; business 966. Three Months—buyers, 946; sellers, 947; business 946. Settlement—966.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the market was steady. The turnover was five tons, all for cash.

Closing prices were: SPOT?buyers, 965½; sellers, 966½; business 966. Three Months—buyers 946½; sellers, 947; business nil.

LEAD

During the morning session, lead prices were as follows:

February 95, 95½; May, 92¼; 92½.

Turnover 400 tons, nothing for prompt. Market barely steady. In the afternoon session, the following were closing rates. Feb. 95¼, 95½, May, 92½, 92¾, Turnover 325 tons, nothing for prompt. Market steady quiet.

ZINC

The following were closing rates of zinc today:

Feb., 84½, 85; May 84¾, 85. Market barely steady.

In the second session, the following were closing rates:

February, 85, 85¼; May 85, 85½. Market steady, quiet.

SILVER

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPA). Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged at 74 pence per ounce.

PEPPER

The pepper market was idle today.

Lampong was quoted at 8/1½ nom. Muntok was unchanged at 9/10½; Sarawak was quoted at 9-11 sellers.

Malabar spot was unchanged at 1,075; February at 875; March at 860 sellers.

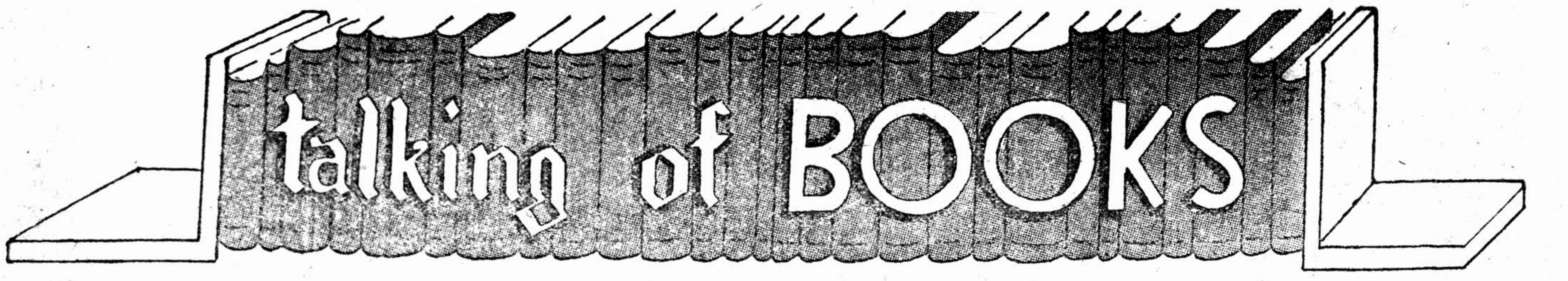
MERCURY

The price of mercury was unchanged in the London market today.

Mr. Bhonsle To Tour State

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (PTI): Mr. J. K. Bhonsle, Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation, Government of India, is leaving Delhi on Sunday morning for Bombay State where he will tour for over a week

After two days stay at Bombay, Mr. Bhonsle will leave for Poona where he will see Pimpri colony



STORY-TELLING IN HINDI

Dakshin Bharat Sabha Publications

"BHAGWAN BHALA KARE" (Hindi): By Sri A. Ramesh Chowdhari. Published by Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. Price Rs. 2-8.

"Bhagwan Bhala Kare" is a collection of twelve short stories. All the stories are tragic and most of them deal with unhappiness arising out of poverty and frustration in love.

"Bhagwan Bhala Kare", the first story, was awarded a prize in a short story competition arranged by the 'Hindustan Times'. This story relates the misery of a man whose wife has run away with another man. The subject is common enough, but a racy style coupled with a psychological approach has made the story uncommonly interesting.

In the stories that follow there is no great variety of subject-matter. If one story tells the plight of a woman left by her husband, another story dwells rather sentimentally on the sorrows of a writer who cannot make both the ends meet.

"Bhavishya Ka Ant" is a more powerful story describing the hardships of a refugee couple in Madras which ultimately finds relief in suicide. A searching criticism on our modern way of life is interwoven in this story. Next comes the account of a lunatic who lost his reason because of a frustrated desire for marriage. Though some diverting jokes are included the story is sombre and a bit crude. "Kahan Se Kahan" is a weak and boring repetition of the first story 'Bhagwan Bhala Kare."

"Lachar" introduces a jealous husband who repents too late, but the indifference with which he accepts a second marriage and the disappointment that he feels on finding out that the second wife is not as good-looking as the first, make him lose the sympathy of the reader. Indeed these artistic flaws spoil this otherwise well-written story. Two other stories on the tragic consequences of dire poverty are included, and there is an insipid story which ought to have been left out, namely. "Kis Ko Kya Maloom"

BEST OF THE LOT

Then comes the best story of the whole book. A wonderful understanding of human psychology is displayed in "Sirf Itni Hi Baat." We can easily forgive an injury but very rarely can we forgive an obligation. This piece of Huxley-like wisdom is dramatized here, and we get the story of a man who cannot forgive his wife for being so good. He has a strange apathy to work and yet a very keen sense of self-respect that is wounded at every imaginary insult. An acute sense of right and wrong mixed up with an equally acute laziness makes a tragedy of his life and plays havoc with his wife's happiness. As regards subject-matter, style, characterization and psychological insight, this story reigns supreme. It is followed by a story of the woes of a poor family in the clutches of famine.

Sri. Chowdhari is a South Indian with Telugu as his mother-tongue. Yet he has displayed here a truly remarkable mastery of the Hindi language. Simple, idiomatic and racy, his style grips the attention of the reader from the very beginning and holds it till the last word. It is a common belief that the South Indians use a highly Sanskritised Hindi Sri Chowdhari proves that it is a mistaken one. This is his first venture in story-writing in Hindi, and he gives a creditable performance. But one cannot help feeling that this promising writer would do well to give up his intense preoccupation with the tragic side of life. Though he owns in the foreword that he is fascinated by misery and sorrow and has no intention of eschewing that fascination, he must be reminded that life is a play of tears and laughter, clouds and sunshine, and that human happiness is as great a thing as human sorrow. By remembering this he will be able to avoid a certain staleness and repetition visible even in this first book, and Hindi literature will get another good writer.

Rani Of Jhansi

"RANI LAKSHMIBAI" (Hindi) by Sri Vrajnandan Sharma. Published by Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. Price Re. 0-12-0.

"Rani Lakshmibai" is an inspiring biography of a wonderful life. On a broad historical background, many little known incidents of Lakshmibai's life are dexterously related so that we find the lovely Rani springing back to life from the hoary past. The battles in which she took a leading part are described so very vividly that they are visualized by the mind's eye. Various other characters are grouped around Rani Laxmibai in such a manner that they set off the greatness of the central figure.

The style is so graphic and vigorous that there is not a single dull or tedious page. The occasional moralising of the biographer may displease the fastidious ear of a critic, but the book as a whole will be warmly welcomed by the public. Re-animating the ideals of a by-gone age, this short tale of the valiant heroism of the beautiful Rani of Jhansi will inspire the younger generation with a new spirit.

'Dashami'

"DASHAMI": Published by Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. Madras. Price Re. 0-15-0.

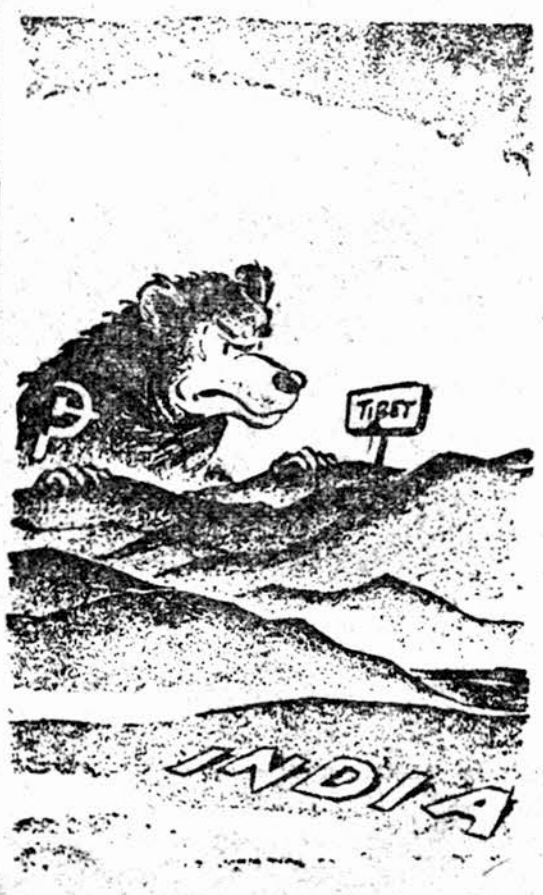
Prescribed as a text-book in one of the Hindi examinations, 'Dashami' is a collection of ten stories by various well-known writers. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha is popularising our national language by publishing a series of Hindi books, and it maintains a fairly high standard of the language. The books are decently printed and moderately priced. "Dashami" is one of such books. Being a text-book it also contains a useful glossary. Among the writers we find many familiar names like Premchandji, 'Prasad', Subhadrakumari Chowhan and others who have already secured a name for themselves in the realms of Hindi literature.

All the storie are selected with an eye to variety of style as well as subject-matter. "Jurmana" by Premchandji is an old favourite of the Hindi readers. The change of heart in both the characters is very efficiently and convincingly shown. "Choodiwali" is a short story of a prostitute who longs to become a housewife. "Deep Daan" may not even be called a story. It is an emotionally high-strung rhapsody on the miseries of the poor. But perhaps it is included to show all the current trends in story-writing. The last story with its bizarre touch is a good thriller.

Thus the book gives full reading value to the average reader over and above being a fine text book for the student.

D.G.P.

"-To See What He Can See"



Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

Writer On The Human Comedy

●

BY LOAN LEYSER

PERHAPS the warmest voice to be raised in recent Australian literature is that of Judah Waten in his book ALIEN SON. Mr. Waten intended this to be a collection of connected short stories, the characters being the common link. Otherwise, each story is complete in itself.

Some of them have been published singly in well-known Australian literary magazines and papers, but this fact does not in the least detract from the value of the book as a purchase, for Waten's material is of the stuff that can be read—and read again. It does not depend for its effects on the old "sting in the tail" which still has its strong appeal for certain types of writers and readers. Waten's stories have no sting of this sort. Their strength—and it is not inconsiderable—lies in the presentation of character, on feeling, and in a crisp. economic style of writing.

CENTRAL CHARACTERS

The central characters which bind the episodic form of ALIEN SON together are the members of a Jewish migrant family which went to Australia from Russia in the second decade of the century. Mr. Waten, who speaks in the first person singular throughout, says that the book is partly autobiographical. Much of it is based on his own early experiences, but the material is shaped by his own artistic judgment. The stories possess an appealing naturalness, and are expressed with a deceptive ease.

Mr. Waten says he is a most laborious writer who works and reworks his material until he is as satisfied as he can be that he cannot do better. The finished product shows nothing of this, and moves smoothly towards its appointed end.

According to some very accomplished writers and knowledgeable critics, the short story form has no time to show character in any great degree. It moves from its beginning, very concentratedly towards its end. It moves in one direction, its space is short, and there is no opportunity for the study of character. Many first-class stories, admirable in form and content have been written according to these tenets, but their use is not the only way to make a story worthwhile. The stories in ALIEN SON are mostly character studies, seen clearly, and presented with a warm and infec-

(Contd. on page 22, col. 5)

KREMLIN STORIES

When Lenin Stole Trousers Of Chicherin

SO sinister does the word Kremlin sound to Western ears that a book which tells the story of a practical joke played within its walls might be held to justify its existence by that alone. I am inclined to think it almost certainly does when the joke involves the stealing of a Communist potentate's trousers and has Lenin as a leading joker, writes Daniel Counihan in John O' London's Weekly.

There is such a story in Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart's new book, 'My Europe' (Putnam, 16s.). The potentate was Vassili Chicherin, who in the early days of the Communist regime could not be persuaded to part with the English tweed suit he had worn for many years—a yellow creation, covered with stains, shapeless, baggy and bulging. He ignored the hints of his colleagues that he might dress more appropriately for the reception of foreign ambassadors; so at last Lenin and Radek consulted together, and Radek collected a new morning-coat, waistcoat and striped trousers, white shirt, stiff collar, tie and patent leather shoes, stole into Chicherin's room while he slept, and substituted the new outfit for the old. Then he rushed back to the Kremlin, telephoned to Chicherin and told him Lenin wanted to see him at once. After a long interval, a very sheepish-looking Chicherin appeared in his new clothes and was received with warm congratulations.

This is only one of a score of good stories in this wise, witty, knowledgeable and above all highly entertaining book. But it is far more than a collection of anecdotes. Indeed, the author's shrewd appraisal of personalities and events in his account of his more recent travels makes it a valuable political guide to the Europe of 1952.

WIDE HORIZONS

Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart tells us that Russia has been the dominating influence in his life, haunting him "like an unfaithful mist tress", he "cannot discard"; and he writes nostalgically of "its wide horizons and boundless fields of corn shimmering into a golden infinitely." its people "unrivalled in attractiveness as individuals and. in the mass, cruel beyond Western imagination." Of his life in that country until his expulsion in 1918 he has already told us much in 'British Agent'. The early part of this new book fills in the picture.

He portrays vividly his life in the household of Madame Ertel, the widow of Alexander Ertel, the novelist and friend of Leo Tolstoy. Here, living as one of the family, he met a wide circle of writers, painters, actors, doctors and university professors, all of whom, he says, were Liberals or Socialists and ardent advocates of parliamentary democracy.

He doubts if in any other country at that time there existed so scintillating and so talented a society—and yet, he recalls, these were the people Lenin despised for what he called their bourgeois mentality.

Over these days in his life the author sheds a golden haze. The gypsy music plays, fast sleighs carry the reader through the keen. frosty air to the ballet and the opera, vodka is a shilling a bottle for the dearer variety and sixpence for the cheaper — and in the author's question, better. But the pretty tableau stops short of cloying.

The book outlines the bloody progress from war to revolution, and there are life-size pictures of the leaders of those days, Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin among them, drawn from the author's own experience. He considers Lenin's greatness undeniable, and holds that neither Trotsky nor Stalin can be compared with him. Lenin, he says, was ruthless, and in pursuit of his policy would have carried out a Herodian massacre without a trace of compunction; but "I do not think," says the author, "that he ever pursued a personal vengeance."

STALIN STORY

One striking story he tells of Stalin is of his relations with Pavlov, the great Russian physicist—when the latter was still alive and in high favour because of the glory he shed on Soviet science. He was a deeply religious man, and when he crossed himself, as he frequently did, Stalin used to say: "There he goes again—a slave to his reflexes."

Of Stalin's present position in the eyes of the Soviet people, the author says: "We have to go back to the days of the Roman Empire to find similar adulation and similar servility." And I commend to the reader the excellent, concise account in this book of just how the Red Tsar—most tsarist of the Tsars — got to where he is.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the long section dealing with Czechoslovakia. The author's knowledge is intimate and his experience first-hand and recent. I know of no better description anywhere of the country's post-war political atmosphere. The author's deep liking for Czechoslovakia and its people is made plain by the mood of genuine sadness in which he records those last gleams of sunlight before the darkness closed in from the East.

MASARYK TRAGEDY

With the author at his side the illfated Jan Masaryk speaks movingly to the people in whom the spirit his father created still stirs. For a few months yet, he and the aged, ailing Benes stand between them and the Soviet menace represented by Gottwald. Humour is one of the weapons he uses for the defence. He jokes at a public exhibition, offering the Communist Minister of Information, Kopecky, red peppers from a pile on display. "Kopecky, Kopecky, come here. . . It's the colour you like, red paprika!" The crowd rocks with laughter, and the author hears the comment. "Our Jan is in great form today!"

We all know now that he was clowning on the threshold of tragedy. Just before the news of his death reached Britain, Masaryk sent a message to the author by the hand of a friend, saying he intended to escape later at some international conference. His position had become unbearable and he was being spied upon by his own people.

By the time the message reached England the author had already heard that Jan Masaryk's body had been found lying outside the Czernin Palace.

NAZIS AGAIN

The most depressing feature of his western travels is the opinion he formed of Germany. He found no sense of guilt about the war, little enthusiasm for German rearmament for Western defence, no clear sign of admiration for Western institutions, *or enthusiasm for the democratic way of life. He says the Germany of 1952 bears an uncomfortable resemblance to the Germany of 1929.* He had an unpleasant feeling that if a new leader were to arrive, German Youth would again follow him.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

I came across a nice little poem on "You are what you think," and I thought I should share it with you. I do hope you will like it, so here it goes:—

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
For out in the world we find
That success begins with a fellow's will—
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you are outclassed, you are;
You've got to think to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You ever can win a prize

Life's battles don't always go
To the strongest of swiftest man;
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the one who thinks he can.

Brain Brighteners

1. What goes up but never comes down?
2. On bicycles I'm always found..
My life is one long busy round.
Remove my head and then you'll meet.
A part that's underneath your feet
Remove my head again, you'll see,
A fish that swims within the sea.
What am I?
3. What can run but can't walk?
What can whistle but can't talk?
4. I have four legs..One head and a foot. But I can neither walk nor run nor have I eyes to see around. Can you guess what am I?
5. What bridge can you not walk over?
6. What has a foot and a brow, but no leg and no face?

Solutions: 1. Your age. 2. Wheel, heel, eel. 3. An engine. 4. A bed. 5. The bridge of your nose. 6. Hill.

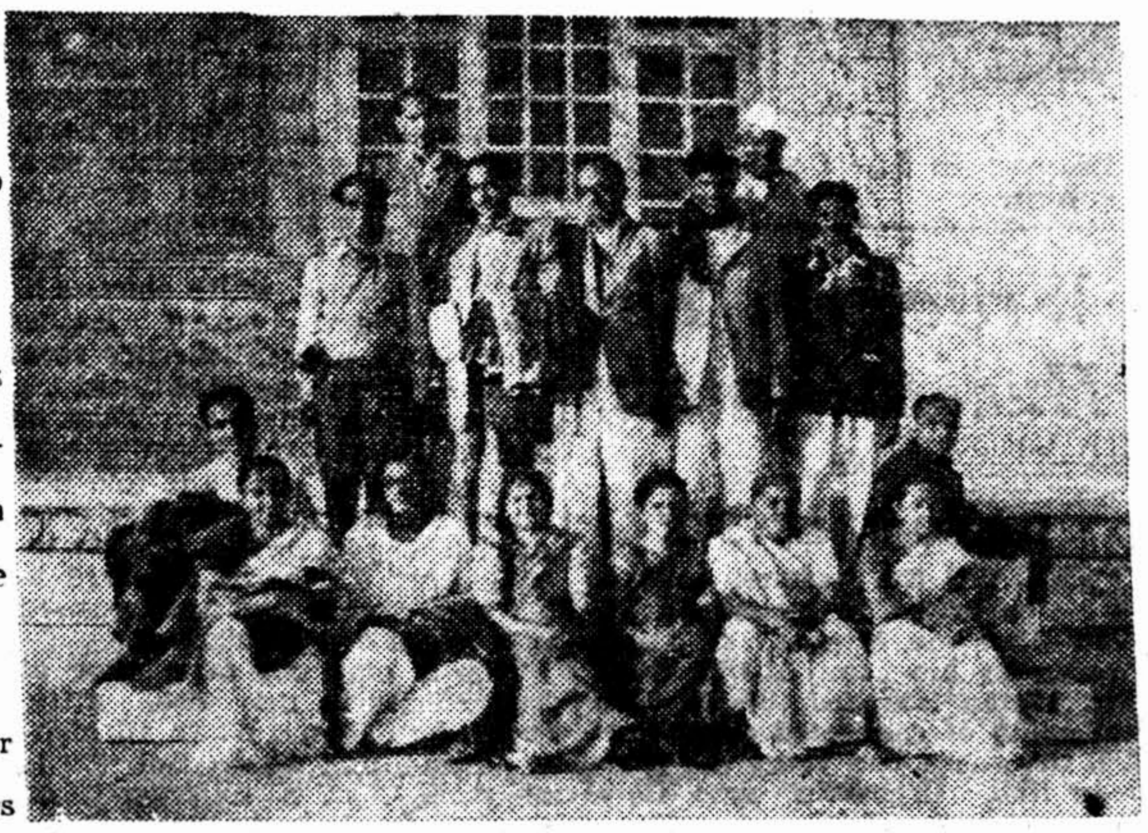
Real Excitement

A man was told on the telephone that his wife had given birth to a baby. The happy father wanted to know whether it was a boy or a girl, so he ran to the hospital and asked the nurse whom he met on the way to the ward, "Sister, can you tell me whether I am to be a father or a mother?"

Army Fortune Discovered

The British Foreign Office is looking into a report that £203,000 worth of British bank notes have been discovered hidden in a field in Central Greece.

They are said to have been discovered in a suit-case by two peasants who were tilling the ground. The discovery was made in the village of Agrinion.



The Bombay delegation to the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at the Taj Mahal, Agra.

One theory is that the money was abandoned when the British withdrew from Greece when defeated by the Germans in 1941.

During the evacuation, officers carried large sums for distribution to the troops on pay parades.

When the situation finally became desperate, large sums were destroyed or hidden away and written off as an unavoidable loss.

Just An Idea

As an old Burmese saying has it: The thoughts of his heart are a man's true wealth.

What A Din!

The landlord was investigating a prospective tenant.

"We like our tenants to be very quiet. you know. Have you any children?"

"No."

"A piano, radio, or musical instrument?"

"No."

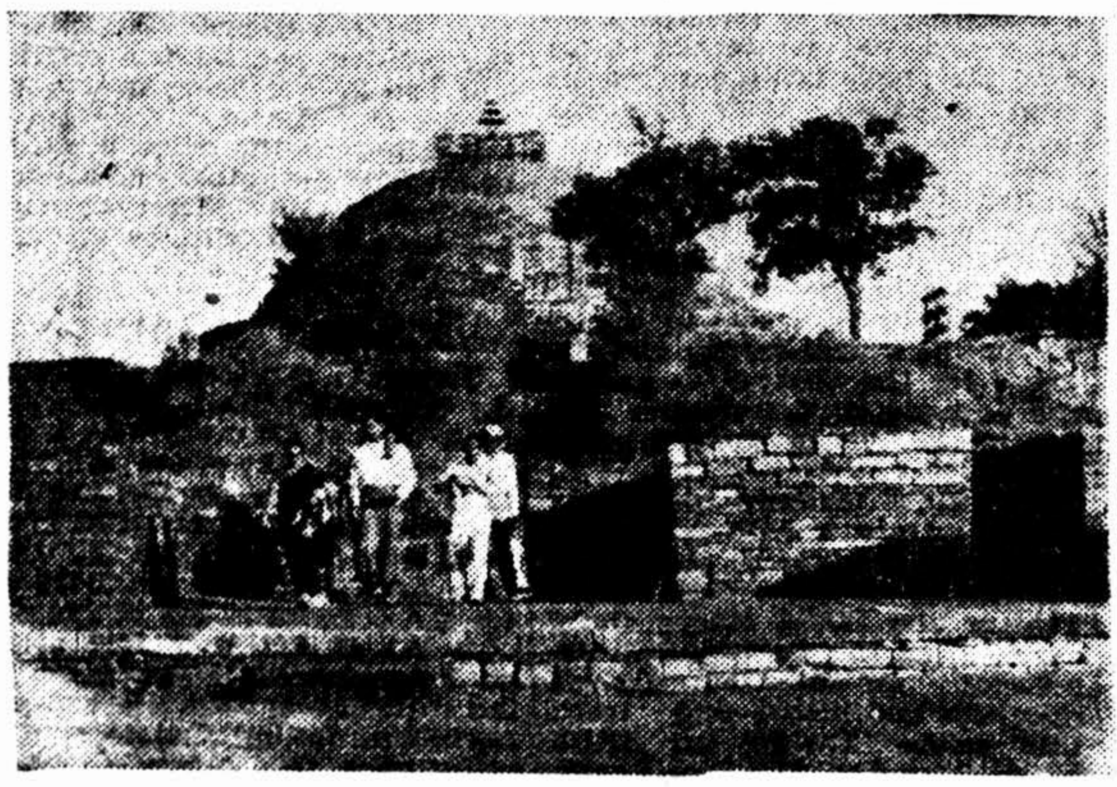
"Have you a cat or dog?"

"No, but I must confess that sometimes my fountain pen scratches a lot".

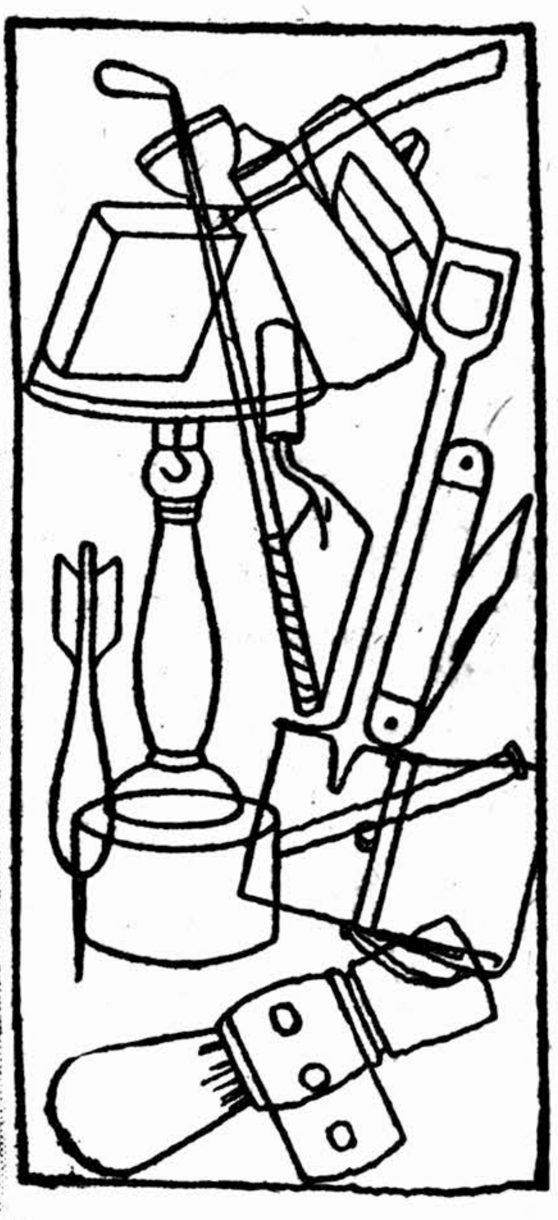
The Untaught Half

More than half the population of the world can neither read nor write, stated UNESCO's Director-General, the other day "What a waste of energy!" he exclaimed. "What an opening to exploitation! What a breeding ground for revolt!"

BARI WORKERS AT SANCHI



Balkan-ji-Bari workers at Sanchi, visiting the old relics of Buddhist Stupas.



A number of things are here. Can you separate them severally?

BARI CHILDREN DURING PICNIC

Playing Kho-kho

Peeling Potatoes

Riddle Me Right

What is it man loves more than life.
Hates more than death or mortal strife,
That which contented men desire,
The poor have, the rich require,
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves?
What is that the deaf man hears?
What is that the blind man sees?
What is that the poor man has?
What is that the happy man wants?

A bottomless barrel,
It's shaped like a hive,
It is filled full of flesh,
And the flesh is alive.
When it was in the hand it was dead; when it was thrown down it revived.

Solutions of the above riddles: 1. Nothing. 2. Thimble. 3. Top.

A Joke

Jhonny (as he hurries into his chum's sanctum): "I say, old chap. I know you're a nut on natural history. What is it that goes on four legs?"

Chum: A quadruped, certainly"

"Well, what goes on two legs?"

"Don't expose your ignorance so. A biped. of course."

"Now, don't get ratty. What goes on one leg."

"Why-er-er-really, I-er-don't know."

Johnny (bolting to miss a flying book):

"A stocking of course"

Different Anyhow

Teacher: "Make your figures more clearly. That 5 looks like a 4."

Pupil: "But it is a 4, sir."

Teacher: "Really? Well, it looks exactly like a 5."

Do All The Good

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.

FUN ON THE RUINS

Bari workers snapped in happy mood amidst ruins of old buildings.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri P. K. Kripalani of the Calcutta Central Balkan-ji-Bari Unit is here on a visit to Bombay. He is trying to see as many Balkan-ji-Bari Units as possible.

Do you wish to be permanently connected with the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Then better join it as a Member. Please send for its enrolment forms and full particulars, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is sufficient), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be happy to hear from you any time—And you will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood of your own Balkan-ji-Bari—The Children's Garden!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Economic of art patronage—State's obligations towards arts—Public sector in sphere of art—Fields for applicability of art—Import of Foreign experts—Indian art and Moghul painting—Market for hand-made articles—Artistes for revival of drama.

THE paucity of patronge is the crux of the problem of art in modern India.

There is rather heavy demand on painters and sculptors to show creative work, but the actual demand for their works is least encouraging to them. Art would find itself in a flourishing condition, if it is regularly demanded by the people.

Linked With Wealth

The point of patronage was touched by Bombay's Governor, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, while inaugurating the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. He thought that the progressive shrinkage of patronage was the result of diminution of wealth. The private sector—which is the wealthy class has to be counted as a factor in the economics of Art, since the wealthy class may not have an unshakeable position in the social order, it cannot guarantee stability of patronage to any art.

Art might suffer, to some extent, in its integrity as creative expression, if the private sector which is as a rule, small in any country does not relax its hold over artists. This is a positive danger to the development of any art, and it should not be ignored. In India, Art continues to be linked with wealth. As a matter of fact, it is sought after mainly by the self-styled elite—the smallest section of the population.

Public Sector

In the capitalistic social order, the burden of establishing the balance in patronage should fall on the state. Mr. Bajpai, therefore, rightly suggested that if individuals could not afford to patronise art, the state should take up the onus of fostering the art activity; and the state is expected to have the resources to promote art in various ways.

So far as painting or sculpture is concerned, patronage is counted by the average person in terms of the purchase of art works. Patronage in this form, however liberal it be, will be too small to stimulate progress of painting or sculpture in a vast country like India, and to ensure distribution of art on a wider scale. In other words, patronage has to be counted in terms of accessibility of painting and sculpture to the mass of the people and not merely to the privileged sections.

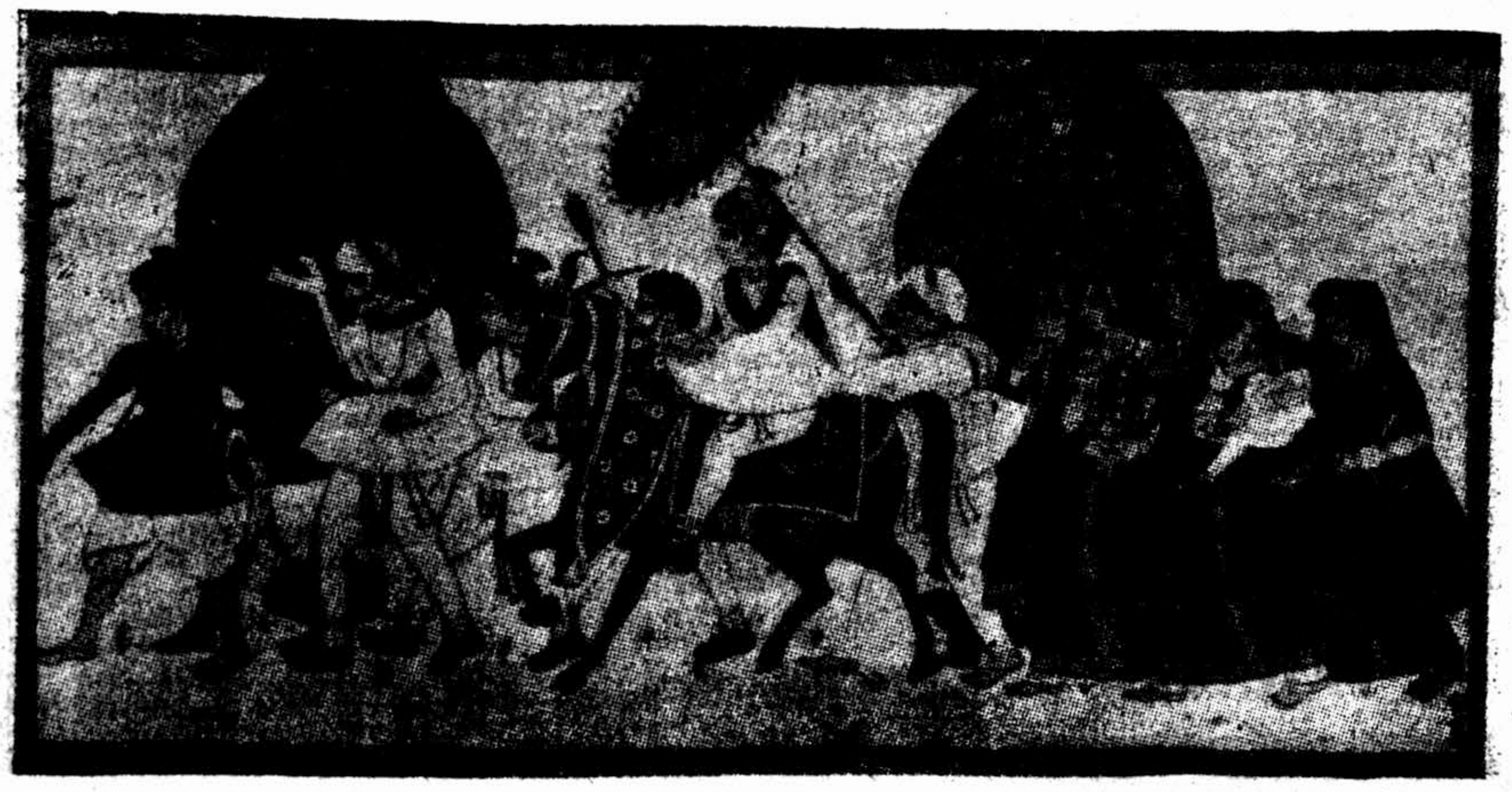
Among the common people who can afford to buy works of art cannot be many, and yet painting and sculpture can be introduced to them in a collective manner. In ancient times, temples and public buildings, since they were usually designed as centre of art, could introduce art through architecture, sculpture and mural painting to the people by whom they were visited. Such centres had ensured demand for artists and development of art. This aspect of art organisation should be known as the public sector which was very large in size.

Not For The People

The place of art is not yet defined in the new social order which is in the process of evolution. Since patronage is understood to be only the purchase of art works, art has been taken up by aristocratic coteries predominently as their concern. The common people have no place in the rank of the art movement. The old world to which they mostly belong has retained some traditional art forms for them, but the new world offers little to them when they leave the old. It is the public sector consisting of the state and also private enterprize which can provide art for the service of the people. The economics of art from the point of view of production and distribution has not yet been worked out.

Referring to Indian art, Mr. Bajpai made a significant observation that it did not follow the line of professional revival. The subtle distinction made by him is related to the realities of the situation. The revival which was ostentatiously inaugurated and conducted was largely of an academic nature. It centred mainly round painting which was intended for restricted circulation and not for reintegration of art in the pattern of life. In the absence of the public sector which brings environments and essential requirements of life within the ambit of art organisation, art has not approached the people and artists—sculptors and painters—have had few opportunities to produce art for them. Even at present, the building activity which is in full swing all over the country is not regarded as a sector of art organisation.

A BRIDEGROOM'S PROCESSION



BY K. B. PARMAR

Revival And Contradictions

Although, the revival got itself entangled in the circles of the self-styled elite, it has raised to the surface the forms of painting and sculpture on which the planning of art, whenever undertaken, should be based. The revival, though it connoted the Indian way of painting, is exploited these days by some interested parties as a means to achieve their own ends. Imitations and patchworks, which are paraded as original works and moderns, are also styled as products of the revival of Indian art. The revival, therefore, needs to be reviewed in the light of its actual achievements and also the contradictions which have taken shelter under it.

In the context of patronage and of the planning of the public sector, it is now necessary to define Indian art in reference to the tradition and to lay down definite standards. Complacency will lead to domination of the situation by the interests which are hostile to India's art tradition. Reorganisation of art is an undertaking which demands in its initial stage, evolution of a national policy, formulation of standards and planning on the basis of the public sector. Its aim should be to convey painting and sculpture of the right type to the common people through every possible channel.

To Encourage Art

The British Football Association has worked out a novel scheme to put art to practical use in the sphere of sports. It has organised a "Football and Fine Arts" competition for which 1,000 artists have entered. The competition will carry prizes of the aggregate value of 3,000 pounds. The Association expects that best works will find a ready market among individual football clubs. The competition offers art an opportunity to stimulate the progress of sports. It is also intended to extend the range of practical applicability of art.

The competition has something to convey to India. There are several fields with which art can be easily linked, but no serious attempt is made to provide work to artists in some of them. Hitherto art has been considered as something of an academic nature and not as an activity intended for practical application. While this fallacious view is guiding the revivalistic endeavour, artists are criticised for their apathy towards creative work. In fact, the fault lies, not with artists, but with the government, leaders and patrons of art.

Foreign Experts

Independence has led to establishment of a tradition to invite foreign experts for some undertakings. The latest to be encroached upon by this tradition is the field of art, architecture and civic design. On the question of the Gandhi Memorial design foreign architects also have been consulted. A French architect is needed even for the Jalianwalla Bagh memorial, and two Dutch experts have been already in West Bengal to advise the state government on the question of reclamation of a salt lake area and its conversion into a beauty spot.

Foreigeners have left the country as rulers, but they are returning as expert advisers. Do such advisers selected for projects in the sphere of art know anything about Indian art and architecture? This question has to be raised, as memorials and beauty spots must bear a strong impress of Indian art. Local artists and architects were waiting for an opportunity to display their skill in public undertakings, but they have to face again foreigners as rivals; and then nobody cares to inquire about the abilities of the descendants of master builders of India. This is the lot of the local talent even in the days of freedom.

Impress Of Indian Art

Indian art was the subject of an interesting talk which was given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the Rotary Club of Bombay. The talk provided a conspectus of Indian art starting from the earliest period traced in history. At the stage of the Moghul school, Sir Cowasji made an important observation. Moghul paintings, he said, were finer than anything produced by Persia, and it was due to the mixture of Hindu influence. This is from Sir Cowasji's point of view the result of the analysis of Moghul paintings.

While much is made of the Persian influence of art during the Moghul period, little thought is given to the influence exerted by Indian art on Moghul painting. Sir Cowasji's view-point sounds to be different but it is backed by deep study and careful analysis. The fineness of Indian line, delicacy of colouring and refined decorative technique were brought to bear upon Moghul painting and to mould its form. In the final analysis, Indian art appeared to have lent its beauty and charm to Moghul painting.

Lack Of Pride

The craftsmanship of South Indian handloom weavers has one of its great admirer in Mr. James Ballentyne—a Scottish agriculture missionary in Nigeria. He holds the view that the craftsmanship of these weavers easily surpasses the skill of craftsmen anywhere in the world. He has, further, asserted that if the South Indian sarees were set as a fashion in England, the prospects for the handloom industry would be bright. The question which arises is why the demand for these sarees should be uncertain and limited.

Mr. Ballentyne has given the answer. He has attributed the plight of the handloom industry in the South to the astonishing degree of lack of pride in Indians for products of their own effort and skill. He has said the bitter truth. As regards handloom products and other handicrafts, more concern is felt for export than for home consumption. The patola industry of Pattan which is of a unique nature has dwindled down to a couple of families, because even its well-to-do admirers, who spend lavishly for other articles of luxury, themselves do not buy patolas. The same is the case with other artistic handicrafts. The demand in the home market will be conducive to improvement in the quality and design of hand-made products. It should, in course of time, secure the foreign market also.

For Revival Of Stage

The convention of "Peoples Artistes" from united Maharashtra was held in Bombay. It was, in the fitness of things, inaugurated by the veteran stage artiste, Mr. Keshavrao Date. The convention was a preliminary to permanent organisation of artites irrespective of their political affiliations. It should be appreciated as an endeavour to bring all the artistes on a common platform so that they can devise ways and means to revive the arts to be conveyed directly—to the people. Collective and concerted effort is needed to reawaken the people's interest in arts like drama.

The need for the establishment of people's theatre was stressed, at the right moment, by Professor D. V. Potdar in his presidential address. The permanent organisation, it is hoped, will concentrate its attention, first, on the task of the revival of drama. Bombay, where this new movement starts, was noted for the traditions of the Marathi, Gujerati and Urdu stages. Today the film has usurped, in Bombay, the position which was occupied by drama.

The Urdu stage has disappeared unnoticed and unlamented. The stage of Maharashtra and Gujerat though it has survived the crisis an emaciated condition. Bombay is in indication to the plight of drama in other parts of the state. The stage would regain some strength and weight if old veterans will gather round it. The Maharashtrian artistes have made a good beginning in this direction. Drama needs, for its rehabilitation an organisation of dramatists, artistes and the section of the play-going public, and then alone it will be able to stand against the film.

NOW, HOUSES WITH BOTTLES

FRENCH ARCHITECT'S NOVEL IDEA

BY VOLNEY D. HURD

(EXCLUSIVE FROM 'THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR', BOSTON)

PARIS.

A HOUSE built out of bottles—that, roughly, is the notion which an enterprising French architect here has conceived with notable and significant results.

It should be added, of course, that the bottles are not made of glass; they are merely a porous cement facsimile which, when incorporated into an especially designed building, produces new degrees of efficiency, strength, and comfort which taken together, constitute something of a revolution in the building construction business.

It all started when Jacques Couelle, a French architect, began contemplating nature.

M. Couelle was a very successful architect of great houses for the very rich before the war. Seeking new architectural ideas, he hit upon the idea of going back to nature itself for a review of what that mistress had done. As he did so he soon found enough ideas to intrigue him completely. He stopped his architecture and has spent a large part of his personal fortune in the years since merely running down this basic concept.

Impressed by the great strength of the wheat stalk, holding aloft its rich head of grain, and the manner by which plants breathe not merely from the air but from the ground itself, M. Couelle made his first useful discovery.

IDEA FROM WHEAT STALKS

Most people think plants only breathe from the air. But there is as much air in the ground as there is in the envelope of air surrounding the earth, according to M. Couelle. And plants thrive in various changes of air temperature because of the stabilizing effect of this stream of air from the earth, which stays within quite narrow temperature limits, much as does the bottom of a well.

But this "air conditioning" of the wheat stalk calls for movement, and there is no electric blower to help it out, M. Couelle's research found that the stem of the wheat is formed of a series of cells which produce a succession of narrow passages at regular intervals. Then he found the surprising factor that the design of these "bottlenecks" actually caused a movement of air, in a single direction—upward.

It was from this that M. Couelle produced his new architectural piece, a baked clay pipe section which resembles a bottle with the bottom left open. M. Couelle puts one of these bottlenecks close to your eye and you feel a steady movement of cool air.

Placed in series, one narrow neck within the open bottom of the next section, you build up a progressive movement of air which develops up to a certain definite speed and then stays there. These sections or units might thus be described as a "self-energizing bottle" or a "venturi tube brick." For simplification they may be called "Couelle Units."

The wheat stalks being fibrous in structure, M. Couelle made his units fibrous in design by mixing a certain amount of sand with the clay before the unit is dried.

INCREDIBLE STRENGTH

The startling extra dividends that M. Couelle found when he tested his units for strength was that they could bear an unbelievable amount of weight.

Thus a single Couelle Unit about the size of a quart bottle will support a weight of 22 tons and this has been proved by balancing a 22-ton army tank on one.

The bottleneck-into-open-bottom method of assembling these units gives a limited ball-joint —action and the result is a facility for building structures in arc forms which provides remarkable strength while using a minimum of material and demanding no steel or other reinforcement.

For instance, a span of an airplane hangar of 120 feet can be built with a single layer of these units forming the arched roof, calling for no underneath supporting framework. The great load-bearing strength of the individual unit permits this, providing sound anchorage is provided at either end.

The result has been that most of M. Couelle's first buildings have used the arc principle, providing great strength and economy and speed of erection. However, the general public is not expected to be ready to accept for its homes this particular design, at least, not yet.

Actually a technique has been developed permitting the use of these units in making vertical and horizontal flat surfaces, so that they can be used for any standard type of home or office building. But it is not quite so cheap nor does it permit as easy an exploitation of the basic principles of the design. However, it is still much cheaper and more effective than standard methods, M. Couelle points out.

These units can be used to put a bridge across a stream, says M. Couelle, and one which uses no steel and yet of sufficient strength to carry a full military load, including tanks. It can be built as rapidly as the army Bailey bridge, he says, and transports easily because of the lightness of the units. Steel is saved and these units can be produced from local material practically anywhere in the world.

Even more striking is the fact that for putting up these units absolutely no skill is needed. Fitting into each other and going up in parallel lines—ordinary cement being used between the units—any labour can be used, which again provides a large economy.

So far for the construction. But returning to the wheat, the breathing characteristic of the wheat was as important, if not more so, than the mere structural strength of its bottle-like cells. Replacing the plant roots deep in the ground is done in this large-scale use of the same principle by digging a dry well, filled with large stones, running 18 feet down to where the earth's temperature stays constant at some 53 degrees Fahrenheit on the average, but depending upon the locality.

AIR BLANKET

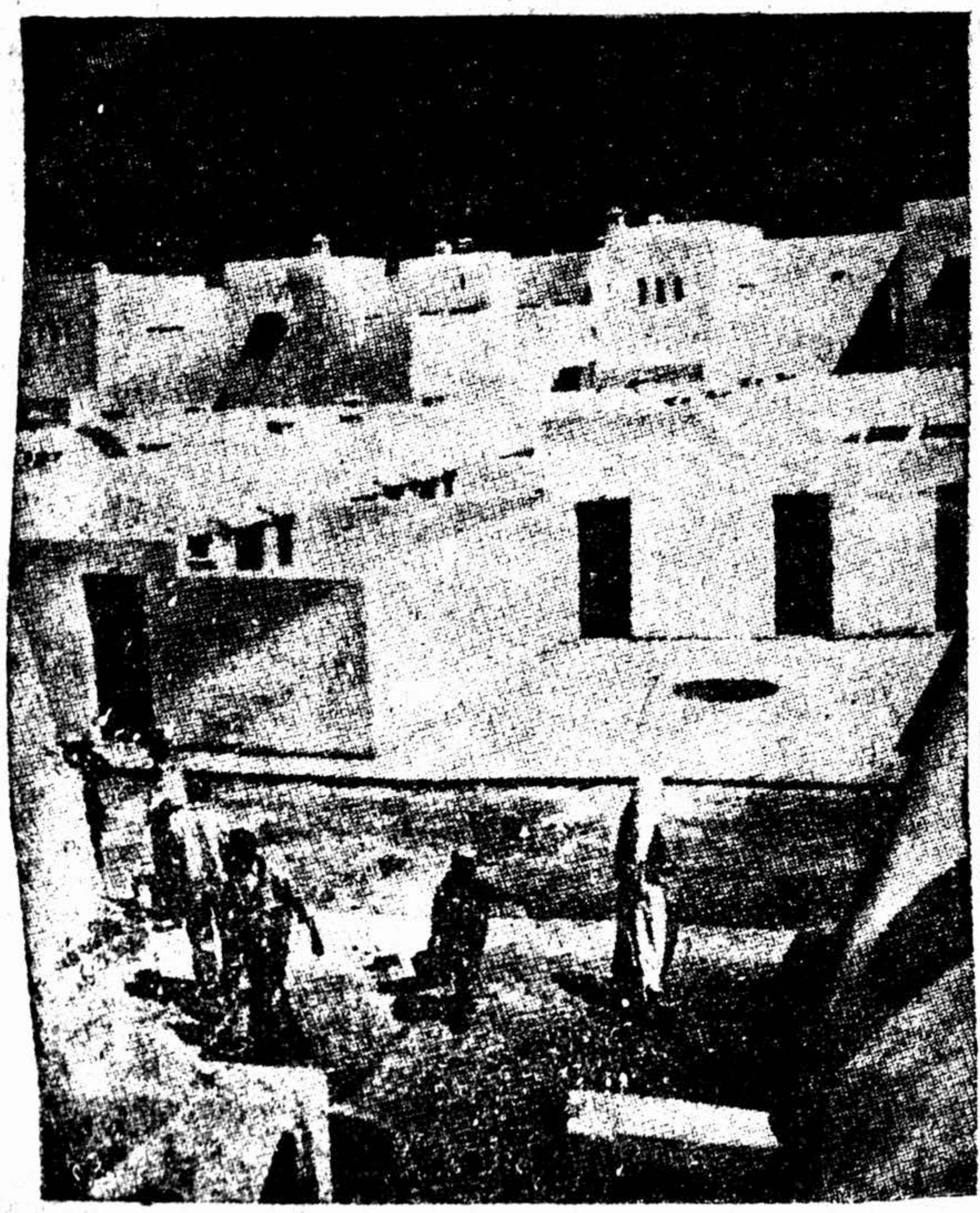
A long, concrete sort of ditch runs from this well as the horizontal foundation piece on which the structure is to be erected. The Couelle Units are then started in this ditch so that they are all fed by air from the well, the ditch having a cover placed over it. The self-energizing characteristic of these units then draws the air from the well through this passage and moves it up and across the house, down to the ground on the other sides where it evacuates into the regular air through a screen.

What this means is that a blanket of 53 degree air is constantly kept moving between the inside of the house and the outside air and this acts as an animated insulator, giving a stability to the inside temperatures.

In winter the cold air of the outside is cut off by this tubular moving air blanket so that the inside of the house can be heated easily and cheaply. In the summer, by the same token, the inside of the house can be kept cool with equal facility.

The possibilities for use in cheaply and rapidly built army barracks, hangars, and so forth indicate that this may be a most useful contribution to the present rearmament of the West, particularly as it eliminates the use of steel and other important arms materials in most of the structures and also uses completely unskilled labour for the most part.

NOVEL STYLE HOUSES



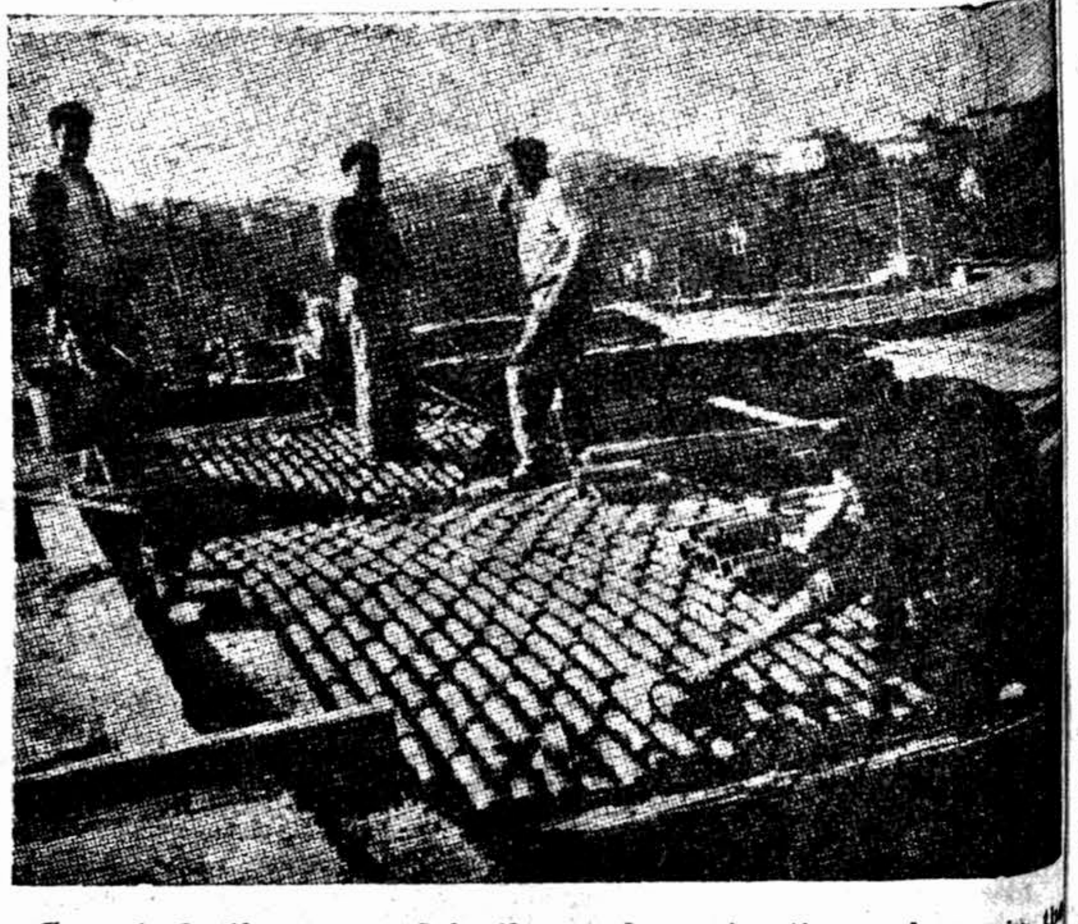
Morocco sets novel style in house construction.

BRAILLE BOOK PRODUCTION

Mr. Churchill's fourth volume of war memoirs, 'The Hinge of Fate,' was produced in Braille by the Northern Branch of the National Libary for the Blind on the same day that the printed edition was available.

There is only one complete edition of Mr. Churchill's four volumes in Braille in existence The four books occupy 61 Braille volumes and weigh some 3 cwt. They cost £280 to produce and represent 2,275 hours of meticulous work to translate and complete.

'BOTTLED' ROOF



Ceramic bottles are used in the roof construction shown in the above picture.

HUMAN BODY'S ENDURANCE RECORD

(Continued from page 4, Col. 5)

degrees below the mark at which people "must die."

At the other extreme, Sophie Sapala, 21, had news for the medicos who thought fever could not rise above 107 or 108 without serious damage to the brain.

Dr. Moritz Wilchfort blinked as he read the thermometer. Sophie, a student nurse suffering from undulant fever at Brooklyn's Bushwick Hospital, had 110, a new record high in body heat' She not only lived, but showed no ill effects.

How much plain heat can you stand? The answer to this was perhaps given by the University of California's Dr. Craig Taylor in 1948. Taylor devised a special human testing oven, got into it and turned on the fire.

The doctor began to squirm only when the heat reached 220 degrees—hot enough to cook an egg—and endured 250 degrees for more than 14 minutes.

HOW MUCH NERVES CAN STAND

Now, what about your nerves? Psychiatrists and doctors believe that if you are an average, healthy person, you can stand 100 days of even the most concentrated battle hell. They declared this limit "reasonable" after watching the point at which most members of the haggard Fifth Army became ineffective in the Battle for Europe.

If you are exceptionally steel-nerved, they believe you can stand 200 days of constant shelling and other battle noise and strain before beginning to crack up.

Finally, in considering your indestructibility, you can remember that Luck is just as likely to be for you as against you in any brush with death. In 1951, a Cincinnati driver's car was struck simultaneously by two trains going in opposite directions. The driver was left standing beside the tracks with the steering wheel in his hands—with only minor cuts and bruises.

Ordinary people who never suspected how tough they were until the time came to show it, have made our survival experts among the most incurable optimists in the world. The very least you can do is to share their optimism about your chances, come what may. As a member of this rugged human race, you are entitled to it.

NEW FLUORESCENT INK

A new fluorescent paint which glows at night when activated by black light has been produced in America by the Pollack Luminescent Corp., Chicago.

The ink, known as Flor-Es-It.' when applied to printed material is claimed to 'come to life' in darkness. It is a clear medium which, when applied to lithographe, printed or silk screen posters, causes the entire display to fluoresce. It is said that the glowing effect can be obtained with four colour halftone jobs as well as with flat colours.

The British and Colonial Printer.

Writer On The Human Comedy

(Continued from Page 19, Col.

tious sympathy. At times the machinery creaks, and one has the feeling that here is the true stuff of the novel, not of the short story. But although the form may be perfect for the matter he presents, his content is so admirable that this defect is of little importance. The test is that the book is eminently readable. In ALIEN SON, Waten presents a fascinating gallery of portraits. They convince because they are alive. The brooding, indrawn Mother, the charming, somewhat inconsequential Father, the unforgettable figure of Mrs. Hankin searching with determination for a husband for her daughter, and the laughter-tickling interplay of theatrical and artistic vaules between husband and wife in THE THEATRE stamp Judah Waten as a writer to be watched. ALIEN SON his first book, and he has been given a Commonwealth Literary grant to write another, which is now working on. He feels that this has advanced in form and writing on his first.

LITERARY GRANT

Judah Waten, who is now years of age, came to Australia with his family in 1914 when years of age. He was wholly educated in this country, and has been all over it, working at sorts of jobs. He went abroad to London and Paris during the years 1931-33, and there, too, followed all kinds of occupations. From the time he left school he wrote many stories. They were, he says, earnest, experimental pieces, and, according to his present judgment, bad. After his return to Australia in 1933, he joined the Public Service and worked in the Postmaster-General's Department, and in the Taxation Office. He was also in the New Zealand Public Service. In 194 he resumed writing. Mr. Waten says his principal concern in writing is in character-drawing. in bringing his characters alive. He tries to make his writing some sort of creative re-working of life and by its character, a comment on life.

The Commonwealth Literary grant novel is also a tale of a Jewish migrant family, this time told in the third person. It will present a new picture of foreigners in this country, and show how they are drawn into the life of a strange community—often against their will, in an inescapable way.

Mr. Waten's future work will be awaited with interest. His strength is that he is not only concerned to write well about humanity, but is deeply concerned with humanity itself.

ALIEN SON: By JUDAH WATEN. Publishers—ANGUS & ROBERTSON—SYDNEY, LONDON.

IN MEMORY OF SYUD HOSSAIN

(Continued from page 2 col. 1)

himself into the profession heart and soul by becoming a contributor of articles to almost all the leading publications in the metropolis. He worked hard in the British Museum Library every day and turned out brilliant articles for the British papers. He was also then a Member of the National Liberal Club and he met in those days almost all British Statesmen and writers of importance. He impressed every one and Syud became a well-known name in London pretty soon.

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In 1915 he returned to India, to become Assistant Editor of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE, founded by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta and edited by Benjamin Guy Horniman. Then, in 1919 when "Benji" was deported for his heroic writings on Dyer's doings in Amritsar, Syud also left Bombay for Allahabad, to become editor of the INDEPENDENT. Here in Allahabad, he became the cynosure of all eyes. Pretty soon he was noted not only for his brilliant writings, but also for his impressive personality and he commanded the admiration of society folk. Only at that time, he got acquainted with the members of the great Nehru family, who were pioneers in the patriotic Congress Movement in the United Provinces, having many sacrifices to their credit.

Soon, events took a different shape in Syud's life. The INDEPENDENT ceased publication on account of Government persecution, but Syud still remained in Allahabad. He had offers of editorship elsewhere. Just at that time, a Khilafat Delegation was leaving the shores of India for London with Maulana Mahomed Ali as the leader. Syud was one of its three members and he went. The Deputation met Mr. Lloyd George in London and represented matters on behalf of the deposed CALIPH, but the rise of Kemal Pasha as people's leader in Turkey shaped the Sultan's destiny differently. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Yacub Hassan returned, but Syud preferred to stay on in London. He was then asked to edit the INDIA Magazine, the voice of our people in Great Britain. He did it for a time.

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Soon, Syud took to extensive lecturning in England and on the Cintinent on Indian and Middle East questions. Later, he crossed the Atlantic to reach the United States, the professional lecturers' paradise, where any one could be prolific through silver-tongued oratory from scores of platforms to seasoned audiences, always athirst for fresh knowledge. Syud was a vastly accomplished lecturer, and America was just the country to appreciate his real talents. He knew it, once he landed there.

Arriving in New York in 1922, Syud took by storm a vast audience in the City's Town Hall. He was an attractive personality on the platform. A good looking man, wearing well-cut, choice clothes, he commanded every one's attention. He, of course, spoke on Indian problems in a novel and original manner. His oratory soon caught on. The response he got from his first audience itself made him decide, then and there, that he would remain in America as long as he could. Soon, the lecture-agencies offered him contracts for a coast to coast trip and he, accepting, first went to Washington. He had a Press Conference there, spoke a meetings and prolonged the tour to other parts of the country.

Then, we heard that he had gone into wedlock by marrying the daughter of an American millionaire in New York. We knew nothing more about this later, since Syud had the gift of screening his personal affairs in strictest secrecy.

He continued to live in the States as a writer and professional lecturer and that gave him a comfortable annual income. He became quite famous too, since he was reckoned as the best "Oriental Lecturer" in the States three decades ago. Soon, he started a journal of his own in New York. He entered into a partnership with another Indian settler there Hari Govil, and published the Quarterly Magazine NEW ORIENT. I remember to have seen the first issue itself with an attractive cover designed in green and gold, the inside pages printed in thick ANTIQUE, with apt illustrations on art paper. If I remember alright, Syud's first article in the NEW ORIENT was on the late Raza Shah Pehalevi, the founder of the present Persian Dynasty. It was a brilliant piece and those of us who read it in India in 1925 could then understand how this eminent journalist attractively presented a subject. NEW ORIENT was a short-lived venture, because Govil and Syud developed differences between themselves. They appeared to have even gone to the Courts with their dispute.

As American daily newspapers even a decade ago took very little interest in Indian problems and even when they did, they took in the articles of their accredited Correspondents only, Syud had not much to do with any of them. Instead, he chose to express himself in New York's radical journals such as the NEW REPUBLIC and the NATION frequently. He also occasionally wrote to the HARPER'S, PEARSON'S, ASIA and the CURRENT HISTORY, all monthly magazines. What he wrote carried weight in the eyes of the discerning readers in the States. Soon, he was invited to become a Member of the Teaching Faculty of the University of California. Syud was to lecture on Oriental History and Culture. He was in that position for a few years.

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Syud paid a hurried visit to India in 1938 and he had a countrywide tour on holiday. Then he returned. Came the war and India became important in the eyes of Americans. Now, Syud actively engaged himself in aggressively presenting before the Americans the views of Nationalist India, since the British propaganda machine in the States was busy discrediting our aspirations. He was Chairman of the National Committee for Indian Independence in America. He did much during the San Francisco Conference in 1944 to present the correct Indian position before a vast assembly of delegates drawn from many nations of the world in that West-Coast City of the Union.

When Premier Attlee visited the States in 1946 in connection with an Anglo-American loan affair, Syud addressed him an open letter through the Press stressing the need of Indian Independence and the LETTER created a great sensation in that country.

A survey of his many-sided work in the States often appeared from the pen of some American writers of repute, from time to time.

There are two opinions about him, as about everybody else! Some liked him, others did not! It is all from the angle you looked at him. To me, he was no archangel, but he was certainly an ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. He was pleasure-loving like a Persian cat, one who considered life as for living, living on the lines of light-hearted luxury. Nawabish, true to his origin, he modelled his life as a grand procession of colourful living and commendable achievements. He had his sorrows, but he did not let others know about them. Though born in a country ruled by foreigners, he at no time felt within himself that he was in any way inferior to any whiteman, and he asserted himself everywhere. It was his way to command respect wherever he was. Even before we made him officially our Ambassador to Egypt, Syud was our unofficial Ambassador in England and America for nearly thirty years, giving the West a gist of the best of our history, culture and civilization.

IN NAGA LAND

(Continued from Page 5 col. 5)

consulting his wife or the elder lady of the house.

Divorce is easy, and either man or woman can demand it. Despite this, men run away to live with the women they love, in which case the deserted woman after waiting a reasonable time settles down with the brother of the renegade or a near relative.

While the Christians bury their dead, the animists and Hindu Khasis cremate them. Every family or clan has its own crematorium. After preparing the pyre, two arrows are let off in the air, one to the west and the other to the east, to prevent harm from evil spirits. The relatives then sacrifice a rooster to wake the departed at dawn and guide him to the other world The following evening, the remnant bones are collected and interred in the tribal cemetry, where a large flat stone slab is stuck into the ground in the dead man's memory. Such stone monuments can often be seen today at many odd places outside villages, along footpaths, and near the main highways.

More interesting is the case, when during my visit to a mission school, the class teacher pointed to me three Khasi sisters, and much to my amazement he told me that their names were Million, Billion and Trillion!

My visit to the Assam hills created a lasting impression upon me, especially on one point, that a human being can be happy with the frugal amenities at one's disposal, if only one can appreciate the blessings of Nature. For indeed, the hill tribes in Assam are Nature's own children. **(CONCLUDED)**

Iron Duke's Family

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

service abroad, until his passing in 1942.

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Although Britain, and indeed all Europe, was grateful to the Duke of Wellington for his part in quelling Napoleon, it was the Duke's character rather than his victories which inspired so great a national tribute to him in the first place and which has sustained it since. Over the years, as costs have risen, and particularly in 1952, the centenary of the Duke's passing, admirers from the British Commonwealth and from the whole world have continued to subscribe generously to keep the level of the endowment in line with this rise and so to enable the work of the Foundation to go forward.

Of the Duke's character Arthur Byrant, the historian, wrote recently in 'The Illustrated London News': "Wellington's distinguishing traits were his fearlessness, his high sense of honour. and his unfailing habit of speaking the truth." In 1842, when the Duke entered a concert hall the choir stopped singing and the whole audience rose to cheer. Of this popularity Dr. Byrant writes: "It was not because his views were popular; they were nothing of the kind....It was because he was so fearless, so disinterested, and so manifestly a noble and honorable man that the British people took him to their hearts. He never cheated, never lied, never went back on his word." But this was only what Tennyson had written of the Duke in his Ode: "Truth-lover was our English Duke."

Queen Victoria herself, who was not given to British understatement, wrote of Wellington: "He was the most devoted and loyal subject the Crown ever had." This devoted service too Tennyson records, speaking of the Duke as

> "Him who cares not to be great But as he saves or serves the state."

Small wonder that the school, which commemorates such a man has given a larger proportion of its sons to the direct service of the Crown than any other school in Britain. Small wonder that in return the Crown has maintained an unbroken interest in the school; Queen Elizabeth is its present Visitor and her uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, is its President.

●

Thomas Carlyle, speaking of the Iron Duke in his later years, described his face as "wholly gentle, wise, valiant and venerable." It would surely have given such a man deep satisfaction that his lasting gift to his country has been the provision of a sound education and happy schooldays to so many orphans in need and to so many others, who though not in the same pressing need have been privileged to share the opportunities and learn the standards of value taught in the college, which commemorates the Duke's example and the virtues he honoured.

CENTENARIANS ON THE RAZZLE

Jose Mosquera, an Indian who is 120, of La Paz, Bolivia, recently married sixty-year old Juana Colque.

Old age does not necessarily mean an end to a gay life, for some of the old dogs have quite a kick left in them. In 1936 Lt.-Col. Catton Theobald of the 55th Foot, at that time the second oldest living officer in the British Army, passed his century, but enjoyed a rollicking Paul Jones followed by a game of bridge; and about the same time the oldest man in South Serbia, aged 116, regularly led the first "kolo"—Jugoslav national dance—every Sunday morning after church in the village of Tantartzima.

Another oldster with plenty of life is Mosha Byron, aged 108, who appeared last year before a New York court—for the third time since passing his century—on charges of practising medicine illegally, running a gambling den, and attacking a neighbour!

CHESS

RUBINSTEIN VARIATION— 4 KNIGHTS' OPENING

DR. EDWARD LASKER plays the Rubinstein variation of the Four Knights' Opening as Black which as yet has not been refuted. In a game against Blau in the sixth round of the Hastings Tournament played in the first week of January Dr. Lasker played in fine style to win with this variation.

The game is reminiscent of the famous days of this great player. In eliminating Black's dangerous King Bishop White allows Black's Queen Rook to come into action with great effect on the tenth move.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

White:— Blau Black:— Lasker

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB 3; 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4. B-Kt5, Kt-Q5 (*1); 5. B-R4. B-B4; 6. Kt x P, Castles; 7. Kt-Q3, B-Kt3; 8. Kt-B4, P-Q4; 9. Kt(B4) x P(*2), Kt x P; 10. Kt x B (*3), RP x Kt; 11. Kt x Kt. R x B, 12. Castles, P-KB4; 13. Kt-B3, R-R4; 14. P-B4 (*4), R-K1; 15. P-Q3, P-QKt4; 16. R-B2 (*5), R-R3, 17. B-Q2, R(R3)-K3, 18. P-QR3, Q-R5; 19. QR-B1, B-Q2; 20. Q-B1, B-B3; 21. R-K1, R x R; 22. B x R, Q-Kt5 (*6); 23. B-Q2, R-K3; 24. P-R3, Q-Kt6; 25. B-B1, Kt-B6 ch. 26. R x Kt, B x R; 27. B-Q2, B-B3; 28. Q-B2, R-Kt3; 29. Q x Q, R x Q; 30. K-B2, R x Pch, 31. K-K3, R-Kt6ch; 32. K-Q4, R x P; 33 Kt-K2, R-R7; 34. K-K3, P-R4, 35. B-K1 P-R5; 36. P-B4, P x P; 37. P x P. P-R6; White resigned.

COMMENTS

(*1) This and the next move constitute the Rubinstein variation.

(*2) Simple and good is 9. P-Q3, B-Kt5, B-Kt3; Kt-R4; 11. Kt x Kt, B x Kt; 12 Kt x P, P-QB3; with equal chances.

(*3) THERE ARE SEVERAL THREATS IN THE AIR BASED ON THE COMMAND OF THE BLACK DIAGONAL.

(*4) NOW BLACK'S KBP OBSTRUCTS THE BLACK QR ON THE RANK. THE WAY IN WHICH LASKER CIRCUMVENTS THIS DIFFICULTY IS ADMIRABLE.

(*5) Relieving the Queen of guard duty.

(*6) Threat 23..., Kt-B6ch. The rest is easy to follow. White could as well have resigned at this stage.

The following game is from the recent zonal final tournament at Stockholm. Talmanov has recently won the U.S.S.R. championship.

SICILIAN DEFENCE

White: Unzicher
Black: Talmanov

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3: Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-B3, 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3, 6. B-K2, P-K4, (*1); 7. Kt-B3, P-KR3 (*2); 8. Castles, B-K2, 9. R-K1, Castles; 10. P-KR3, P-R3 (* 3); 11. B-B1, P-QKt4; 12. P-R3 (* 4); B-Kt2; 13. P-QKt3 (* 5), R-B1; 14. B-Kt2, R-B2; 15. Kt-Kt1 (* 6), Q-R1, 16. QKt-Q2, Kt-Q1; 17. B-Q3, Kt-K3; 18. R-QB1, KR-B1; 19. Kt-R2, Kt-Q2; 20. KKt-B1, Kt (Q2)-B4; 21. Kt-Kt3, P-Kt3, 22. Kt-K2, B-Kt4 (* 7); 23. Kt-QB3 Kt-Q5; 24. Kt (B3)-Kt1, P-Q4 (* 8); 25. PxP, KtxB; 26. PxKt, RxR; 27. BxR, BxP; 28. P-B3, R-B7 (*9); 29. P-QR4, P-Kt5; 30. K-R1, Q-B3 (* 10); White resigns.

TIMING IS IMPORTANT

(*1) Boleslavsky's variation, which is not, as yet, universally accepted as sound. Black deliberately creates a weak pawn for himself at Q3 in order to obtain attacking chances. The key to his strategy is the advance....,P-Q4, and here timing is of the utmost importance. In this game Black effect this advance on the 24th move, and in six more moves White has to resign.

(*2) An essential move, directed against 8. B-KKt5, which would render the advance of Black's QP problematical.

(*3) Preparing his next move and guarding against White's B-QB4 bearing on Q5.

(*4) The accepted continuation preventing......, P-Kt5.

(*5) This cannot be good as it surrenders control of the QB file. Dr. Euwe suggests Kt-(KR2)-Kt4, as more adequate.

(*6) The beginning of time-wasting manoeuvres by the White Knights.

LONG TERM PLAN

(7) The Knights on either side have been regrouping and are still doing so. It is clear that Black at least has been following a long term plan, restricting the opposing forces more and more.

(*8) He plays it at last, and with great effect.

(*9) The decisive move leading to "Zugzwang".

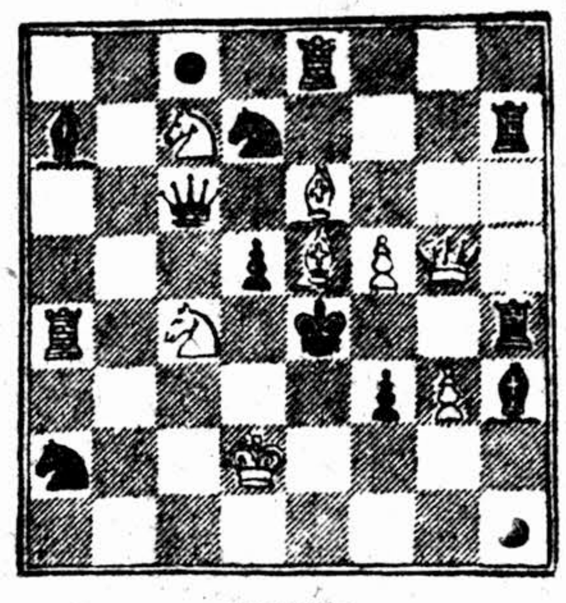
(*10) White can only move his Rook and Black wins as he pleases. e.g. 31. R-B1, P-QR4; 32. R-K1. KtxKtP; 33. KtxKt, BxKt; 34. BxB, PxB; 35. Kt-Q2, BxP; 36. Kt-K4. RxP, 37. Kt-B6ch. K-R1; and so on.

BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE

Bhalji's Chess Corner

Problem No. 20

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution Next week.

Problem No. 19 Key move: Q-KR3.

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PANORAMA OF COLOUR IN INSECT LIFE

India Is Ideal Country To Study Butterflies

BY T. V. SUBRAHMANYAM

OF the various day-winged creatures that visit our orchards and gardens, butterfflies are the most delightful. Like flowers in the plant kingdom butterflies are among insects objects of beauty and diversity.

There are few other insects so delicately designed, variously coloured and wonderfully protected as butterflies. The aerial dances of these sun-loving skippers over flower-beds and lily-ponds and their 'leaps and springs' from 'brake to bush' are inspiring indeed.

STRUCTURE

Butterflies are typical insects. They have a body consisting of a head, a thorax and a long, segmented abdomen. The head carries a pair of compound eyes and a pair of knobbed or hooked antennae or feelers. The mouth is suctorial fitted with a very long tubular proboscis or tongue which, when not in use, is concealed in the form of a curled up spring. Honey is the principal diet of butterflies and their peculiar tongue helps them to extract the juice from all nectariferous flowers. Below the thorax there are three pairs of weak legs and above two pairs of prominent wings formed of delicate scales and shaped and veined differently in different families. The colouration also shows endless variety.

The life of the butterfly is generally believed to be limited for a day but ecological study reveals that this is not so. Some species live only for a few days but there are others which continue to exist for about 10 months or more. **The females, charged with the function of laying eggs, generally live longer than the males.**

HOW PROTECTED

Butterflies have several enemies. Birds, lizards, spiders and insects like Praying Mantis—all feed upon them. Nature has however taken every possible care to protect these creatures. As a rule only the upper sides of the wings are brightly coloured whereas the lower sides are dull. Butterflies when at rest always fold their wings over their body so that the inconspicuous undersides alone are exhibited. Attracted by the bright wings, birds chase a flitting butterfly but the latter abruptly alights on a leaf folding its wings in its characteristic fashion. This conceals its presence leaving birds to search for it in vain.

In some cases the hind wings have tail-like projections with rings and dots like eyes. Birds mistake these dots for the head region and peck at them; but the butterfly flits away unaffected, of course, minus its tail not to escape a second time so easily.

Some butterflies of the genus 'Callima' are coloured and veined just like a leaf making its presence among the foliage very difficult to be detected even by the collectors. There are also certain species which emit a very bad smell and therefore left alone by their enemies as inedible. These inedible forms are imitated in colour and behaviour by some edible forms which thus protect themselves. The zig-zag flits of these insects also prevent them to a very great extent from being captured easily by swooping birds.

METAMORPHOSIS

The life history of the butterfly is extremely interesting. The females lay eggs on the undersides of leaves. The eggs hatch and worm-like caterpillars come out. Apart from three pairs of legs under the thorax they possess numerous other false legs. The mouth parts of the caterpillar unlike that of the butterfly are with mandibles and adapted for mastication and not suction. The colour, shape and size of the caterpillars of the different families vary widely. Some have smooth skins whereas others have long and stinging hairs. The caterpillars feed voraciously on leaves for some days. Then they weave around their bodies a cocoon of silken cerements and suspend themselves to twigs like inert baglets. In this apparently inactive stage called 'Chrysalis', inside the cyst physiological activities are at their highest and great internal variations take place. This pupal state lasts for a few days and at the end of the period out comes the adult butterfly—the 'Imago'—breaking open the cocoon with full fledged wings and bathed in ravishing colours.

MANY SPECIES

Several thousand species of butterflies have been collected from various parts of the globe and studied. India included in the Oriental Region is a typical tropical country where all members of the fauna and flora including butterflies attain their maximum opulence and splendour. India is probably the most ideal country in the world, for pursuing the study of butterflies. Col. W. H. Evans, F.Z.C., an eminent authority on butterflies, has remarked 'I do not think that anyone, who has taken the trouble to look, can fail to be impressed by the splendour of the butterflies of India'.

Another great author M. A. Wynter Blyth, F.R.E.S., writes "There are few Indian butterflies that are not beautiful and among the 1,400 or so species to be found in the Indian Region are some of the most beautiful in the world."

Systematists group butterflies under several families. From India some nine families have been recorded. They are:—1. Papilionids or Swallowtails 2. Pierids or Whites 3. Danaids or Tigers 4. Satyrids or Browns 5. Amathusids 6. Nymphalids 7. Erycinids 8. Lycaenids or Blues and 9. Hesperids or Skippers. Papilionids and Nymphalids include a large number of handsome species. Apart from the scientific names, depending upon the gorgeous colours and designs of the different goups, various titles and honours are conferred upon them. Thus there are the Admirals, Nawabs, Rajahs, Emperors, Apollos, Kaisers etc. etc. among butterflies.

SOME INDIAN FORMS

A few of the Indian butterflies are described below.

Fig. 1. POPILIO is an example of a Peacock. Peacocks are large, magnificient swallowtails, their wings shaped and designed in a peculiar way and painted in bluish black with conspicuous blotches over them.

Fig. 2. HYPERMNESTRA Is an example of Apollo. The wings are attractively striped and each of the hind-wings is produced into a number of tails.

Fig. 3. DANAIS is the common 'Tiger' painted brick-red and black. It is a tough insect containing nasty juices and capable of emitting evil odours at will. It is therefore highly protected and is not eaten by birds. It flies at low levels lazily flitting about every garden in the plains.

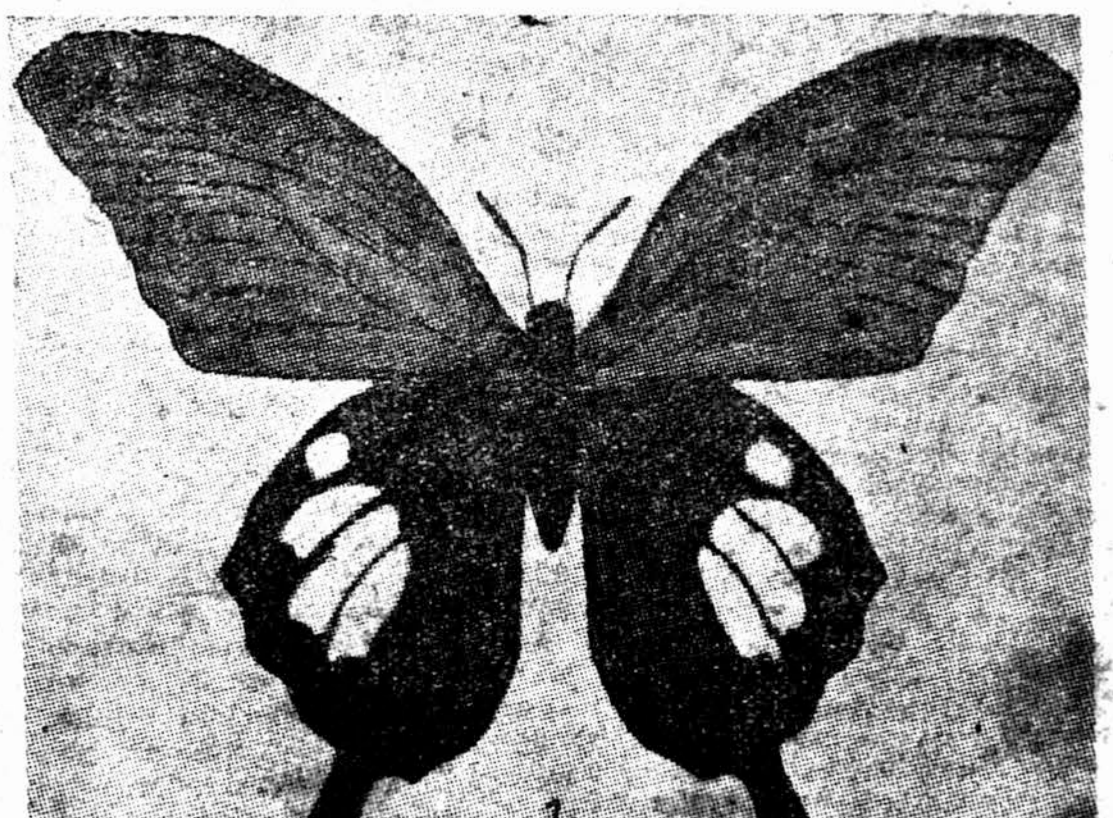
Fig. 4. ANADEBIS is the Diadem butterfly of the family Satyridae. It is a sober coloured insect with jewel-like rings or eyes on the wings. It generally prefers shade and flits about in jungles.

Fig. 5. AMATHUXIDIA is the common 'Kohinoor' of Amathusid family. It is a large bluish insect found commonly in jungles. It does not fly much but hides on underside of leaves.

Fig. 6. PENTHEMA is a Nymphalid popularly called 'Kaiser'. It is a large beautiful butterly with wings ornamented with streaks and dots.

Fig. 7. CETHOSIA is another Nymphalid whose wings are variegated with profuse markings and the edges with lace-work design—hence its popular name 'Lace-wing'.

Like stamp collection, butterfly collection is a favourite hobby of many field naturalists. It is also a study of absorbing and deep scientific interest.



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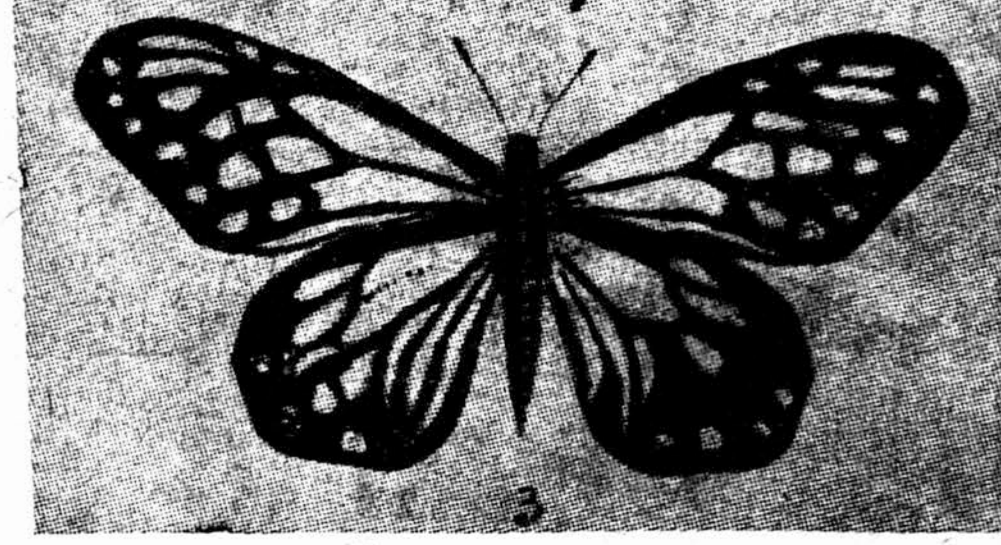

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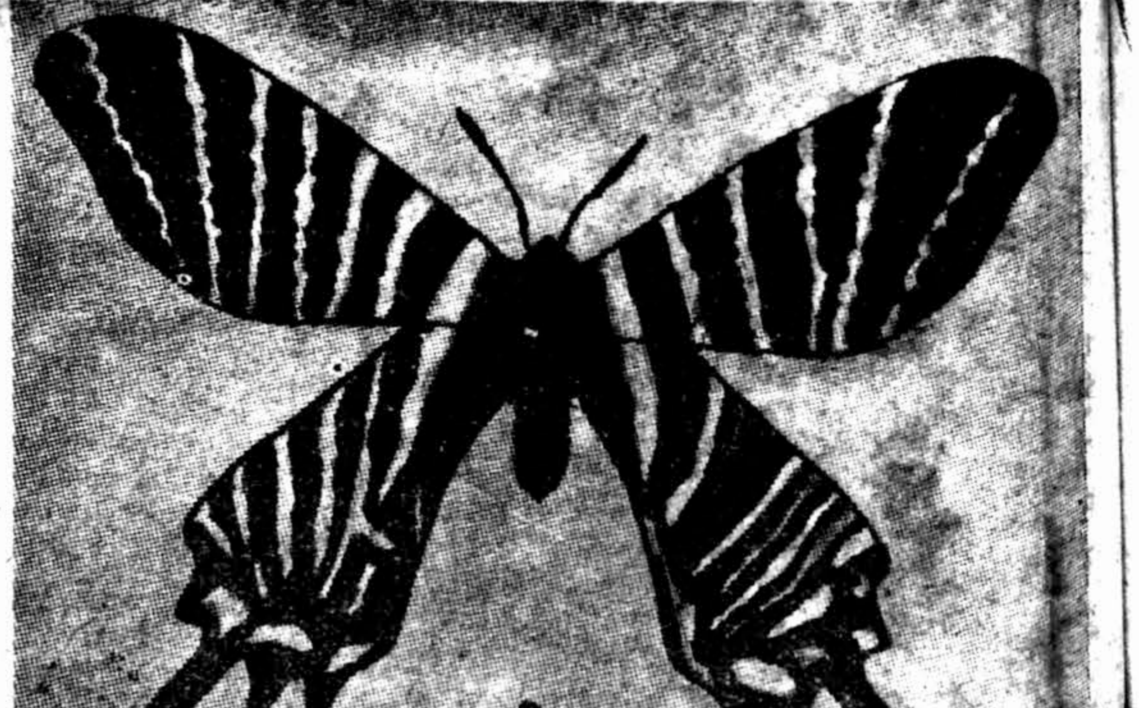

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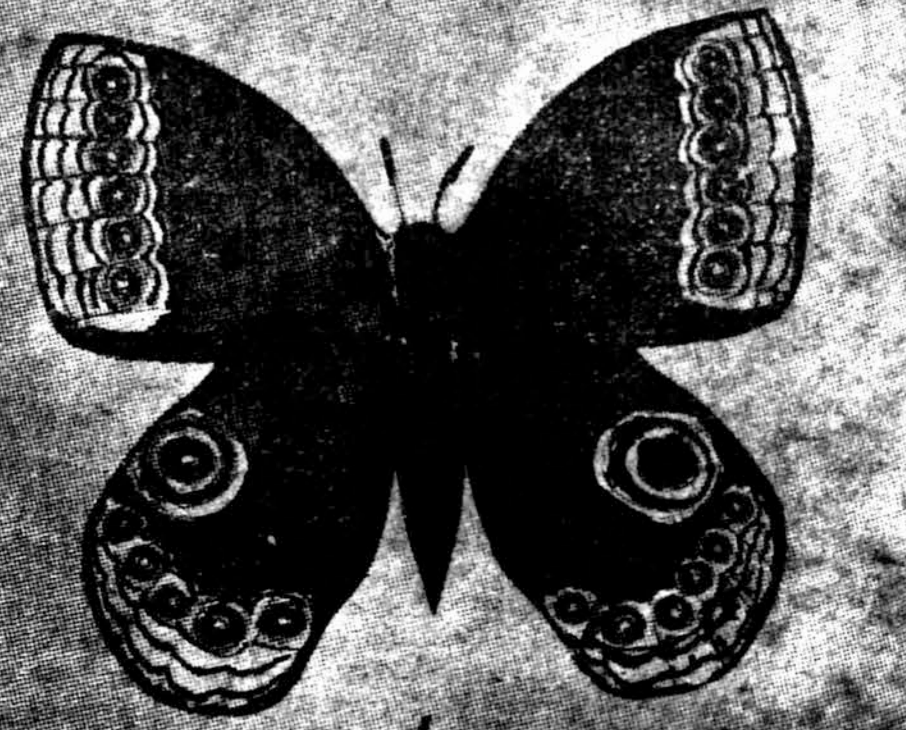

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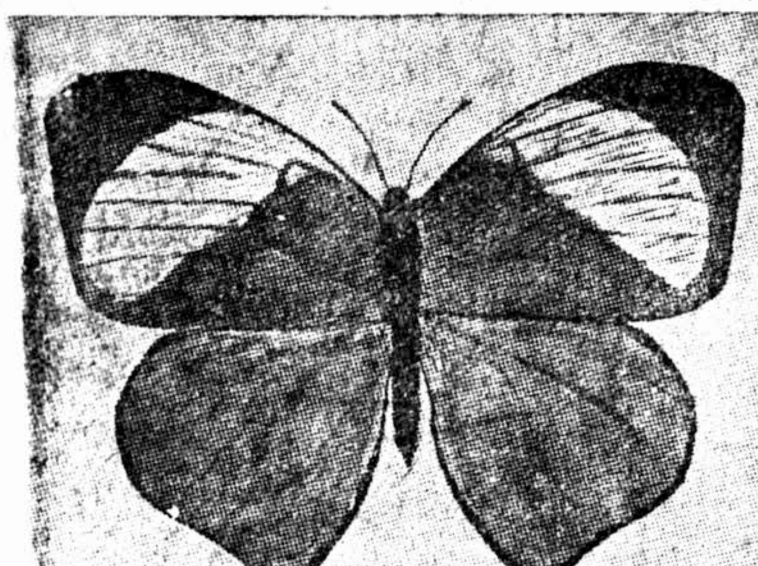

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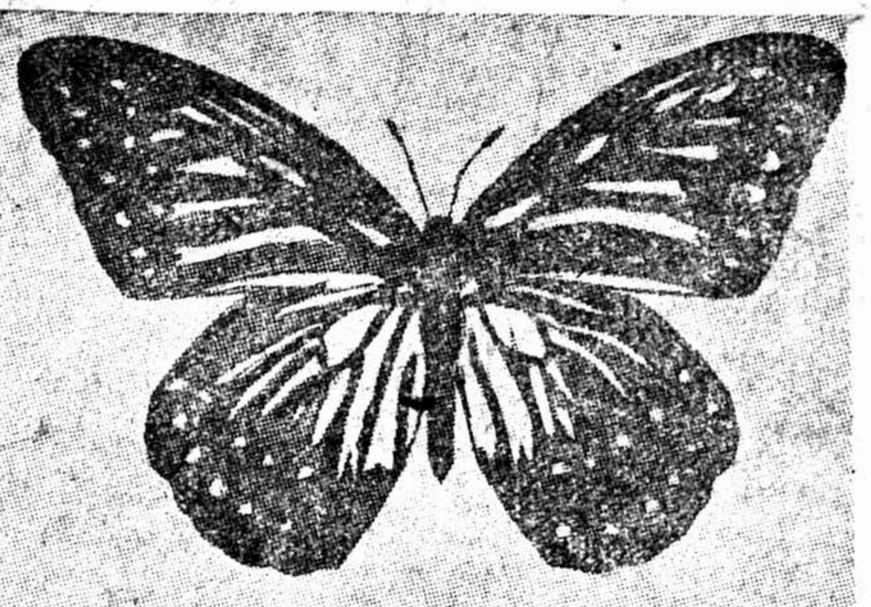

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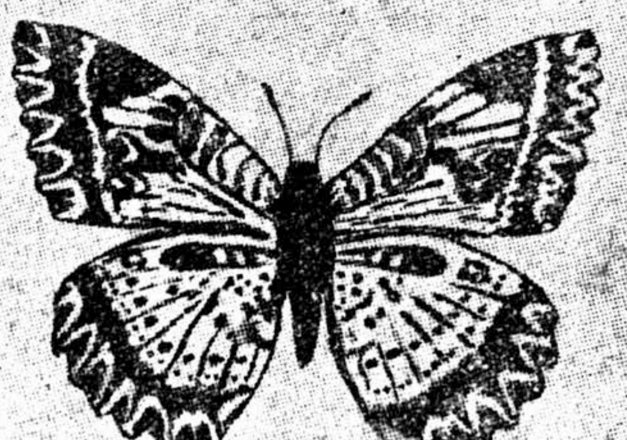

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Prophecy Came True

TALL, handsome Ferdy Mayne is celebrating the sixteenth anniversary of his stage and film career by working in a film at Pinewood, MADE IN HEAVEN, and in a West End play, ALBERT, R.N. Fredy remembers the anniversary each year, for his career had a macabre start.

As a young refugee in England he found times difficult, nearly gave up his ambition to be an actor. He wrote to his father, a German judge. Dad consulted a clairvoyant, Mrs. Guenther—who, though she had never met Ferdy, said: "The name Bernhardt will mean a lot in his life. He must not give up hope." Then, with a quiet smile, she added: "Your son will announce my death to the world...."

Soon afterwards Ferdy met film producer Kurt Bernhardt and became his personal assistant for three years. Came the war, and Ferdy worked for the BBC German news service. One morning at 5 a.m., while reading the workers' news bulletin to Germany, a "flash" was placed in his hand. He read it automatically: "It has just been learned that the Nazis have executed the famous clairvoyant Mrs. Guenther." The prophecy was complete.

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